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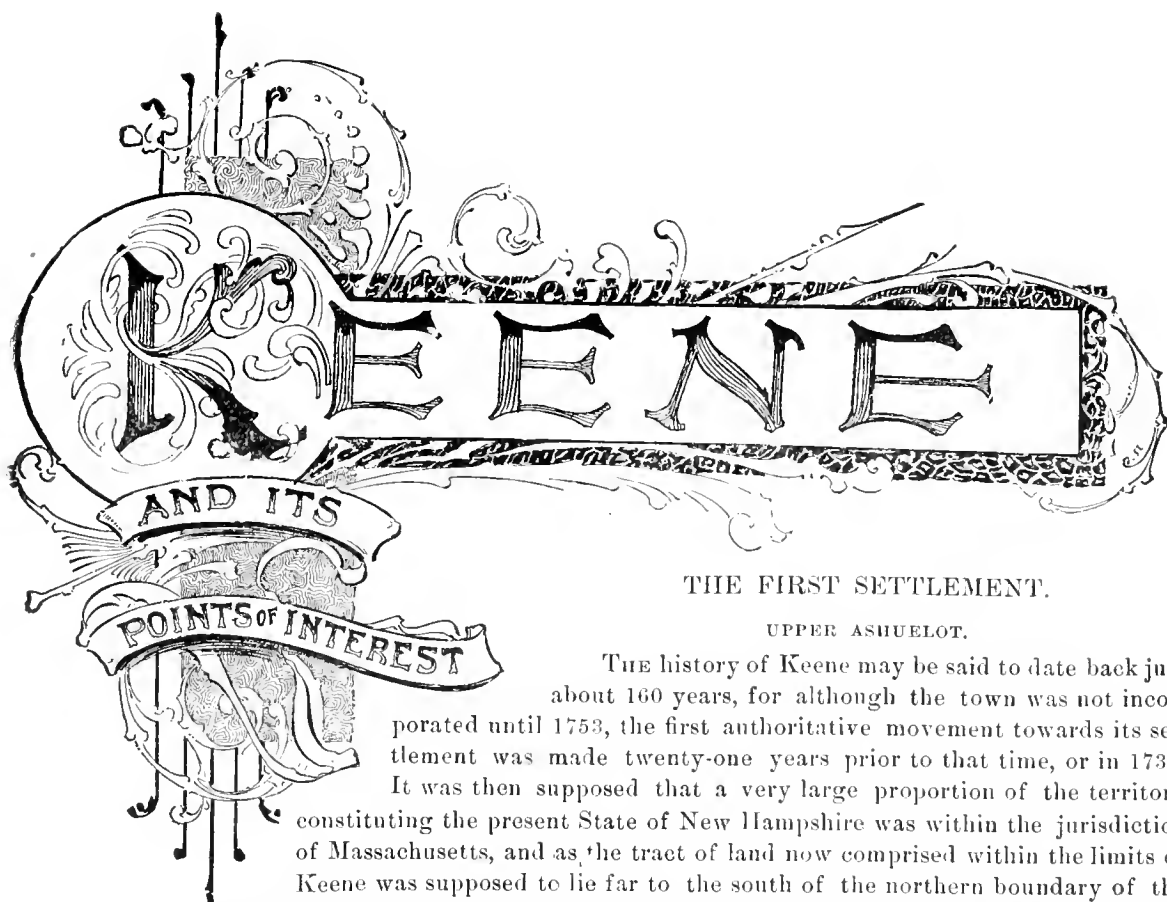
KEENE, HINSDALE, WINCHESTER, MARLBORO, WALPOLE,  
SWANZEY AND CHARLESTOWN.

By GEO. F. <sup>AL</sup>BACON.

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## THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

### UPPER ASHUELOT.

THE history of Keene may be said to date back just about 160 years, for although the town was not incorporated until 1753, the first authoritative movement towards its settlement was made twenty-one years prior to that time, or in 1732.

It was then supposed that a very large proportion of the territory constituting the present State of New Hampshire was within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and as the tract of land now comprised within the limits of Keene was supposed to lie far to the south of the northern boundary of the

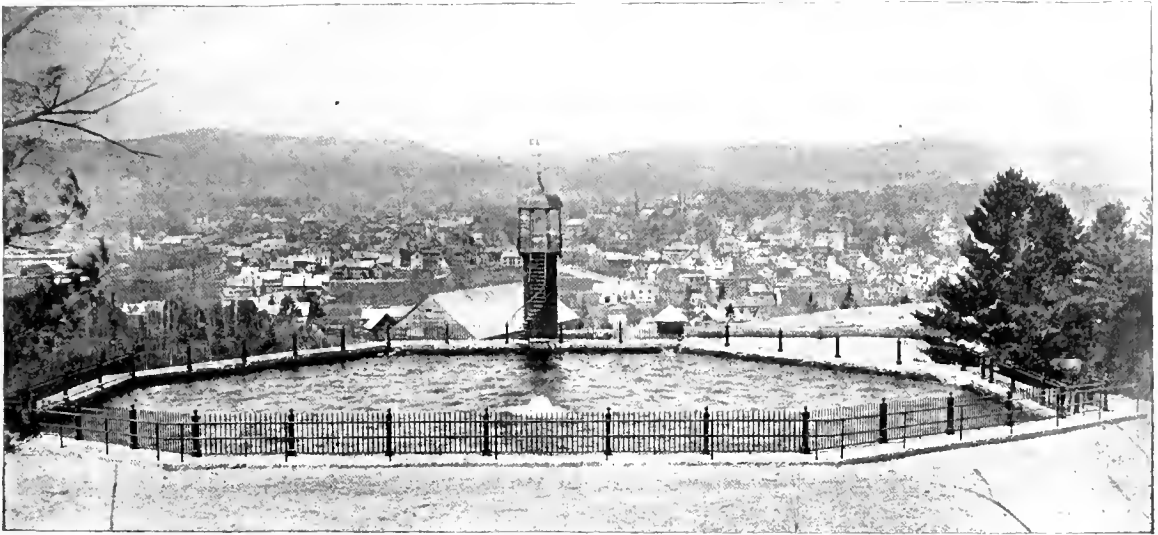
latter Province, its first settlement was made of course, under the auspices of the Massachusetts government. The first step towards it was taken in June, 1732, when Governor Belcher of Massachusetts, in a message to the Great and General Court, called its attention to the advisability of making such disposition of the ungranted lands as would be likely to ensure their prompt and permanent settlement. The suggestion was favorably received and it was voted to open seven towns, each six miles square, two of these towns to be on the Ashuelot River above Northfield. This vote was confirmed by the Governor "by the advice and consent of the Council," July 1, 1733.

On the nineteenth day of the following October, Joseph Kellogg, Timothy Dwight and William Chandler were appointed a committee to immediately lay out the townships on the Ashuelot River "unless they find that by reason of laying out the township granted to Colonel Willard and others, the land remaining at Ashuelot River will not well serve for two townships, in which case they are directed to lay out only one on that river." This has reference to the township of Earlington or Arlingto n, granted to Willard and his associates June 21, 1733, and now known as Winchester. The

committee reported in February, 1734, and presented "a plot of two townships, each of the contents of six miles square, situated on each side of Ashuelot River, above the land lately granted to Colonel Josiah Willard and others, beginning at a spruce or white pine tree standing about midway between the south and east branches of said river, about five plarch east of the bank of the main river, and thence running each way as described on the plot." These two townships were given the names of Upper Ashuelot and Lower Ashuelot, subsequently changed to Keene and Swanzey. Upper Ashuelot was divided into lots the following May, and the first meeting of the proprietors was held at Concord, Mass., June 26, 1734. It was adjourned to meet in the township of Upper Ashuelot, on the eighteenth day of September following, but the seven proprietors who went there for the purpose of attending did not arrive until late in the evening, and so as soon as they had passed the town line the meeting was called and immediately adjourned to the next day, when it was voted to have all the intervale land in the township surveyed, half of it to be lotted out in two inclosures, one of which was to accommodate the fifty-four house lots laid out in the village plain and the other the nine house lots along the line separating the Upper and Lower Townships. At this same meeting a committee was appointed "to search and find out the best and most convenient way to travel from the upper to the lower township." And this was no easy task either, for the entire country adjacent was literally a "howling wilderness," it being inhabited only by wild animals and equally wild Indians, as the nearest settlement (with the exception of the trifling beginnings of one at Earlington or Winchester) was at Northfield twenty miles away. The committee entrusted with the surveying of the intervale land rendered their report at the next meeting of the proprietors, which was held at Concord, Mass., on the last Wednesday in May, 1735. The report stated that each of the lots laid out contained eight acres but that the lots varied considerably in value, and so in order to secure equity in division it was voted that certain designated lots should have qualification, or allowance, by having from two to four acres added to them, so as to make up in quantity what they lacked in quality. This practice of "qualification" was steadily adhered to and of course occasioned great irregularity in the future allotments. In September, 1735, another meeting was held in the township and among other things it was voted to give one hundred acres of "middling good land" and twenty-five pounds to any party that would engage to build a saw mill and saw boards for the proprietors at twenty shillings per thousand, and slit-work at three pounds, ten shillings per thousand. This offer was accepted by John Corbet and Jesse Root, who agreed to complete the mill by July 1, 1736. On the thirtieth day of September, 1736, the proprietors met at the house-lot of Joseph Fisher, by appointment, and the meeting was immediately adjourned to the house of Nathan Blake, supposed to have been the first erected in the township. Some very important business was transacted at this meeting, steps being taken to secure the building of a grist mill and of a meeting house; and one vote being passed the effects of which are visible and highly beneficial to this day, for it was voted to broaden the main street, then but four rods wide. This widening was secured by taking a strip four rods in width from the front of the house lots on the west side of the street; a strip of equal size being added to them in the rear so that the area of the lots remained unchanged. It is to this action that the noble proportions of Keene's main street are due, and it would have been well had a corresponding liberality been shown in laying out the other streets in the town, for no one will deny that the main thoroughfare of Keene is one of the most prominent and most generally appreciated of all its many attractions.

Although three years had elapsed since the granting of Upper Ashuelot, no one had as yet passed the winter there, but after Nathan Blake completed his house, in the summer of 1736, he determined to do so, and was joined by Seth Heaton and William Smeed. As Blake had a pair of oxen and a horse, and Heaton had a horse, the little party cut all the grass they could get from the open spots in the forest, and also got together as large an amount of provisions for their own sustenance as they supposed would be required, for it must be borne in mind that although hardly twenty miles from Northfield, they would be (if the winter turned out to be as severe as usual), almost as totally deprived of communication with the outer world as if on an island never visited during the winter months. During the first part of the winter they hauled logs to the saw mill, and in the course of this work Blake's horse broke through the ice of Beaver Brook and was drowned. Early in February, 1737,

they found their provisions running short, and as the conditions for traveling were unusually favorable Heaton made his way to Northfield and obtained some meal. Before he left that town the snow began to fall, but he pushed on as rapidly as possible and reached Winchester in safety. By this time the snow was deep on the ground and was covered by an icy crust that would not bear his horse but would cut its legs as it broke through at every step. The few settlers at Winchester tried to dissuade him from proceeding, telling him he "might as well expect to die in Northfield and rise again in Upper Ashuelot, as ride thither on horseback." We are not informed what his views were on the



BIRD'S EYE VIEW FROM RESERVOIR.

subject of death and resurrection, but judging from his action he believed in the transmigration of bodies as some others do in the transmigration of souls, for, after refreshing his horse and himself and securing the precious meal more firmly than ever, he made a desperate attempt to reach his waiting friends in the upper township. But in vain; the obstacles were more than flesh and blood could overcome, and after trying the endurance of his horse to the uttermost he reluctantly gave it up, and finally made his way to Wrentham, where much to his relief he was subsequently joined by Blake and Smeed, who had abandoned the settlement and journeyed thither on snow shoes. Before leaving they had so far as possible looked after the welfare of the oxen by placing all the hay within their reach, but they feared the quantity would be insufficient, and so returned as early as possible in the spring, when they found the poor beasts reduced almost to skeletons and feeding upon twigs and such grass as they could reach. They went almost wild with delight at the sight of Blake, their master, and it is recorded that strong man as he was, their pathetic evidence of pleasure drew tears from his eyes. May 12, 1737, the proprietors held a meeting at which they voted to assess sixty pounds on the owners of the house lots for the purpose of hiring "a learned orthodox minister," and a committee was appointed to arrange with some fit person to expound the gospel. This meeting was adjourned to the 20th of May, when a committee was chosen to "represent this propriety in applying to, and receiving of, the Honourable, the General Court's committee for this township, the money granted to said proprietors when they shall have the frame of a meeting house raised, and forty proprietors settled on the spot." The next meeting was held at the meeting house frame June 30, 1737, and it is notable that a vote was then passed "that no meeting of the proprietors be held, for the future, but at this place, so long as there shall be seven proprietors inhabiting here." In order to make it more sure that there would be "seven proprietors inhabiting here" it

was voted at a meeting held October 26, 1737, to finish the fort, on which but little work had as yet been done, for although there was no trouble with the Indians at this time the whites had a well-grounded suspicion that such trouble was not at all improbable, and they did not propose to invite it by remaining unprotected. The fort was situated upon a slight eminence and was about ninety feet square; the enclosed area containing two wells and two ovens, so that water and a means of cooking were assured in case of siege. The walls were of heavy squared logs, and supported one end of the roof of the barracks, twenty of which, each containing one room were ranged along the inner side of the walls, which were two stories high, the barrack roofs sloping inwards and the inner side of the barracks being but one story high. The fort proper rose some six feet above the highest point of the barrack roofs, and its walls were pierced by loopholes for the reception of muskets to be used by men standing upon the roofs. There were two watch-houses, one at the southeast corner and the other on the western side, each of which stood upon four tall upright posts; and to delay and hamper the enemy in case an assault was attempted the entire fortification was surrounded by pickets. The wisdom of providing this protection became more and more evident with the passage of time, for it soon became certain that war could not be averted, and the conditions were so threatening at the beginning of the year 1740 that the warrant for a meeting held January 7th, contained an article "To make such grant or grants of land to such person or persons as they shall think deserve the same for hazarding their lives and estates by living here to bring forward the settling of the place." The record made of the action taken upon this article is of exceptional historical value from the fact that it gives the names of practically all the men then residing in the township, so we present it, verbatim:

"*Voted*, to grant ten acres of upland to each of the persons hereafter named, viz.: Jacob Bacon, clerk; Josiah Fisher, Joseph Fisher, Nathan Blake, William Smeed, Seth Heaton, Joseph Ellis, Ebenezer Nims, Joseph Guild, Joseph Richardson, Isaac Clark, Edward Dale, Jeremiah Hall, Ebenezer Force, Daniel Haws, Amos Foster, Ebenezer Day, Beriah Maccauly, Jabez Hill, Obed Blake, Jeremiah Hall, Jr., David Nims, Timothy Puffer, Ebenezer Daniels, Nathan Fairbanks, John Bullard, David Foster, Solomon Richardson, Abner Ellis, Benjamin Guild, Asa Richardson, Ebenezer Hill, Samuel Fisher, Ephraim Dorman, Timothy Sparhawk, Jonathan Underwood, John Andrews, Samuel Smith, Samuel Daniels, and to such other persons having an interest here, who, from the first of next March (1740) to March, 1742, shall make up the quantity or space of two years in living here, and build a legal dwelling house, to the number of sixty, including those before mentioned," (thirty-nine in number). At a meeting held February 25, 1740, it was voted to build a second fort whenever seven of the proprietors should request it, but there is no evidence that this proposed fort was ever built. The proprietors of Upper Ashuelot were sorely tried at this time, for not only were they daily expecting news of savage raids on the country adjacent but they received intelligence which, if confirmed, would deprive them of all legal right to their lands, of all claim upon Massachusetts's protection in case of war, and would place them under the control of a government for which they had but little respect and which they had been in the habit of considering hostile to their interests, the government of New Hampshire. What this intelligence was appears in the following extract from their records.

"The proprietors being informed that by the determination of his majesty in council, respecting the controverted bounds between the province of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, they are excluded from the province of the Massachusetts Bay, to which they always supposed themselves to belong.

"Therefore, unanimously voted that a petition be presented to the King's most excellent majesty, setting forth our distrest estate, and praying we may be annexed to the said Massachusetts province.

"Also unanimously voted, that Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., be empowered to present the said petition to his majesty, and to appear and fully act for and in behalf of this town, respecting the subject matter of said petition according to his best discretion."

The above records refer to a meeting held October 3, 1740, and Mr. Hutchinson had already been chosen by Massachusetts as her agent to procure an alteration of the order, but although he went to England and strove zealously and ably to have it modified, his mission was an utter failure, not even the slightest concession being made. It would require a bulky volume to adequately set forth the origin and development, the ins and the outs, of the dispute between Massachusetts and New Hamp-



shire which was settled by this order, but suffice it to say Massachusetts had always claimed the territory south of the source of the Merrimack River, and in 1652 sent out an expedition which proceeded under Indian guidance to the outlet of Lake Winnepesaukee, and having decided that here was the beginning of the Merrimack, they chose a large stone, which appeared just above the surface, as a "bound," and as their report was accepted by Massachusetts she claimed all the territory between that bound and the Connecticut River, south of the parallel of  $43^{\circ} 40' 12''$ , her bounds on the Connecticut being near the present boundary line between Claremont and Charleston. As after years of discussion



MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

it became evident that the two provinces would never agree upon a settlement, the matter was referred by petition of New Hampshire to King George II, and upon his referring it to the Lords of Council of England, it was decided that New Hampshire was entitled to all that she claimed and more besides. This decision was rendered in 1739, and was established by a royal decree dated August 5, 1740, which defined the line as "beginning at the distance of three English miles north from the southerly side of the Black Rocks at low-water mark, and thence running due west up into the mainland towards the south sea until it meets with his majesties other governments." The effect of this decree was to give New Hampshire all that she claimed, besides a strip fourteen miles wide extending from the Merrimack to the Connecticut. The rage and disgust of Massachusetts may be better imagined than described, and the dissatisfaction of New Hampshire was second only to that of her "dearest foe," for she felt that she had an elephant on her hands in the protection of the towns on and near the Connecticut south of the line she had been accustomed to regard as the limit of her jurisdiction, for not only were these towns remote from her centres of population even in a direct line but their remoteness was magnified many times by the lack of roads, and by the necessity of passing over Massachusetts territory in order to reach them by roads at that time constructed. New Hampshire's attitude towards Keene, Swanzey, Winchester and the other towns in that section during the war which followed the decision as to the boundary line, may be judged by the following extract from a reply made by her General Court to a request for protection. The reply is dated May 3, 1745:

"Fort Dummer is fifty miles distant from any towns which have been settled by the Government of or the people of New Hampshire. That the people had no rights to the land which, by the dividing line, had fallen within New Hampshire, notwithstanding the plausible arguments that had been used to induce them to bear the expense of the line, namely, that the land would be given to them or sold

to pay the expense. That the charge of maintaining that Fort at so great a distance, and to which there was no communication by roads, would exceed what would had been the whole expense of the Government before the line was established, and, finally, that there was no danger that these parts would want support, since it was the interest of Massachusetts, by whom they were erected, to maintain them as a cover to their frontiers."

But this refusal to protect persons and property for whose welfare they were both legally and morally responsible should not be judged so harshly as its harsh wording would seem to deserve, for there is every reason to believe that it was not dictated by inhumanity or avarice, but simply by the total inability of the province to afford the required protection at that time. At all events, it was not given, and although Massachusetts rendered most efficient aid at times and begrudged neither money nor men in the defense of the towns she had established, it finally became evident that some of them must be abandoned until peace should be declared between England and France, and as the proprietors of Upper and of Lower Ashuelot had acted with each other in most important movements since the granting of the two townships, they mutually agreed to postpone further improvements until more favorable conditions prevailed, and so both townships were abandoned in the spring of 1747. In the sketch of the history of Swanzey, printed in another portion of this book, reference is made to the attack upon the fort at Upper Ashuelot, April 23, 1746, and it was during, or rather just before this attack that Nathan Blake, whom our readers will remember built the first house in town, was taken prisoner. The same kindness of heart which led him to shed tears when his half-starved oxen showed their delight at his return in the spring of 1737, was the indirect cause of his capture, for when the cry of "Indians! Indians!" was raised he hastened to open the doors of his barn so that his cattle should not be burned, as he knew that if the Indians appeared in force and drove the settlers into the fort, all the buildings outside it would probably be destroyed by fire. By the time he had set the cattle free he was given reason to suppose that his own escape was cut off, so far as his ability to gain the fort was concerned, and so he stole from the barn by a back way, intending to conceal himself near the only ford in the river. But he had gone but a little ways when Indians sprang up all around him, and as escape was hopeless he yielded himself prisoner with the best grace he could command. Some of the redskins shook hands with him, and when he told them he had had nothing to eat that day, they jestingly replied, "It must be a poor Englishman who could not go to Canada without his breakfast." His arms were fastened to his body by tightly winding a cord about them just above the elbows and he was placed in the custody of one of the party, who conducted him to the woods, through which they travelled for about two miles, when they reached a brook. Here the Indian stooped to drink, and as the ground was covered with stones and Blake's hands were free he at once thought of dashing out the brains of the savage, which would have been easy for him to do, as he was an exceptionally strong and active man and the Indian was so placed as to be entirely at his mercy. But once more his soft heart asserted himself, and feeling that he could never forgive himself should he kill his captor under those circumstances, he let the chance slip by. After reaching Montreal he and another prisoner, named Warren, were made to "run the gauntlet," or in other words to run between two parallel rows of Indians armed with clubs and other weapons with which they struck at the flying captive, striving to disable rather than to kill him, Warren received a blow in the face, which so enraged him that he stopped and knocked down the one who gave it to him, upon which he was set upon by several infuriated redskins and crippled for life. Blake escaped without serious injury, and was afterward conducted to an Indian village near Quebec, where he made so favorable an impression upon his captors that he was soon made a chief of the tribe to succeed one who had died shortly after his arrival. Blake was dressed in Indian costume and invested with all the authorities and privileges of the deceased, not only as one of the chiefs of the tribe but also as husband of the widow. His good fortune excited the jealousy of some of the Indians, especially those whom he had beaten in foot races, for Blake was a famous runner and his success in passing through the gauntlet and his prominence among the redskins were largely due to his swiftness of foot. His few enemies secured a celebrated Indian runner from the far north to run against him, and the whole tribe turned out to see the race besides many outsiders, and among them a Frenchman from Quebec, who noted that the savages were

wrought up to a high state of excitement and so warned Blake that a victory over the Indian champion would so enrage and disappoint the redskins that they would probably kill the man who had beaten him. Blake took the hint and allowed the savage to come in a little ahead of him ; the result being that the Indians became more friendly than ever. He finally got leave to go to Quebec and yield himself a prisoner to the French, who treated him kindly, and after some months an arrangement was made by which he was allowed to return to his home and his family, his *real* family, not his adopted one.

#### RE-SETTLEMENT. INCORPORATION AS KEENE.

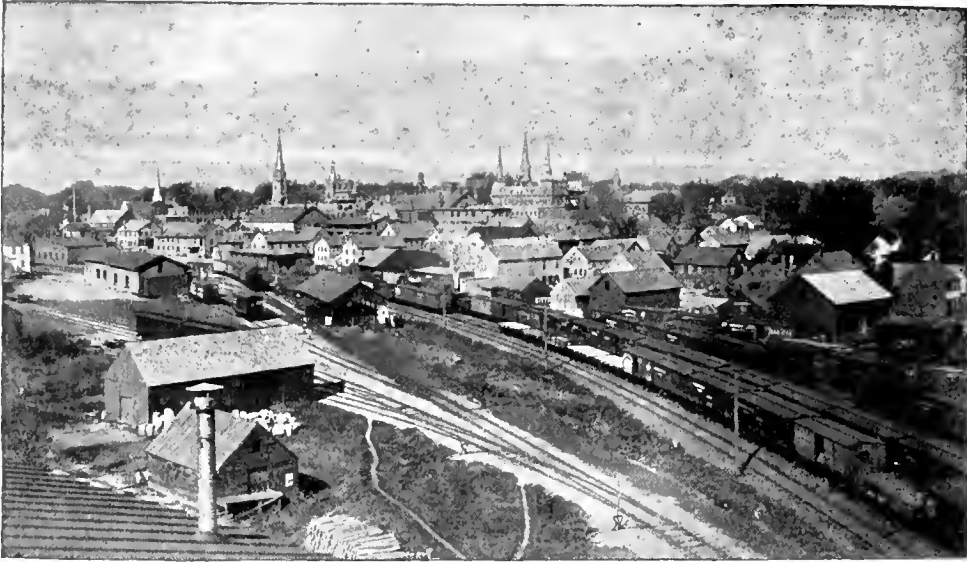
From the spring of 1747 until some time in 1750 the settlement at Upper Ashuelot was utterly deserted, and it must have presented a most desolate appearance, for shortly after its abandonment a party of Indians burnt all the buildings with the exception of the mill on Beaver Brook and the residence of the miller. The following extract from "The Annals of Keene," by Salma Hale,—a work first published many years ago but now as ever the accepted authority on matters pertaining to Keene's early history—tells in few words the condition of affairs at the time re-settlement was begun:

"In October, 1748, peace was declared between England and France. The Indians, however, continued their depredations until June, 1749, and a treaty of peace was not made with them until September of that year. On the restoration of peace the settlers, who had been driven from their lands by the war, made preparations to return. The exact time when Upper Ashuelot was again occupied has not been ascertained. It was probably some time in 1750, certainly as early as 1751, as it is within the recollection of Thomas Wells, now living, who came to reside here in 1752, that eight or ten dwelling houses had been erected."

Additional evidence that some of the settlers returned early in the year 1750 is afforded by the fact that the first movement to secure the incorporation of the town by New Hampshire was made February 11th of that year, when twenty of the inhabitants of Upper Ashuelot held a meeting at that place and empowered their "trusty friend Capt. Jeremiah Hall to Represent our Difficulties to his Excellency the Governor of New Hampshire and to any others Concerned in that Affair that we may be Incorporated as a town and Likewise we give him power to chuse a man to assist him In the affaires."

A few days later, or February 20, 1750, a meeting was held at Wrentham by twenty-six of the proprietors, and Benjamin Guild was empowered to assist Capt. Hall in the work of obtaining the desired charter. A petition was drawn up which set forth the facts relating to the origin, development, ownership and destruction of the settlement, and was dated "March ye 4th 1750-1," but this petition was not granted, and the settlers were compelled to get along as best they could until April 11, 1753, when in response to another petition a charter was granted under the name of Keene, this name being chosen, it is supposed, in honor of Sir Benjamin Keene, of England, who at that time was Minister from England to Spain. The name of the township was originally spelled "Keen," and this spelling was retained until early in the present century. The first town meeting was held May 2, 1753, and it is worthy of note that our old friend Nathan Blake was one of the original town officers, he being given the exalted position of "Fence Viewer." As his eyesight was exceptionally good, and the fences in the town at that time was chiefly conspicuous by their absence, it is obvious that he was admirably qualified for the performance of his duties. In the spring of 1754 the savages returned to the war-path, and hearing of an attack made by them upon Penacook (now Concord), the residents of Keene concentrated all their efforts upon the completion of the repairs upon the fort which had been almost entirely destroyed during the town's abandonment. Early in June a body of men were sent from Keene to Westmoreland in response to an alarm raised by residents of that town upon discovering "Indian sign," but no redskins could be found, although it is known there were some lurking about for they followed the Keene party home, unobserved, and the next day captured Benjamin Twitchell, as he was returning from Ash Swamp. They killed several oxen and horses and took Twitchell to Quebec where he stayed until ransomed, when he embarked for Boston but was taken sick and put ashore, dying in a few days. In 1755, Indians were found concealed in the meadows south of the

Keene line by a party of soldiers and laborers from Swanzey, who fired upon them and after causing them to retreat sent word to Keene, from whence a party of men was sent to guard the point in the river where it was thought they would try to cross. After waiting a while without seeing any Indians one of the party named Howard, suggested that they might cross at another ford, farther up stream. The party set out for the upper ford but had no sooner got a safe distance from their original position than they saw nine Indians cross the river there, but although the whites lay in ambush where they supposed the savages would pass they did not see them again and were obliged to confess themselves outwitted and return to the fort without striking a blow. The date of the final appearance of hostile

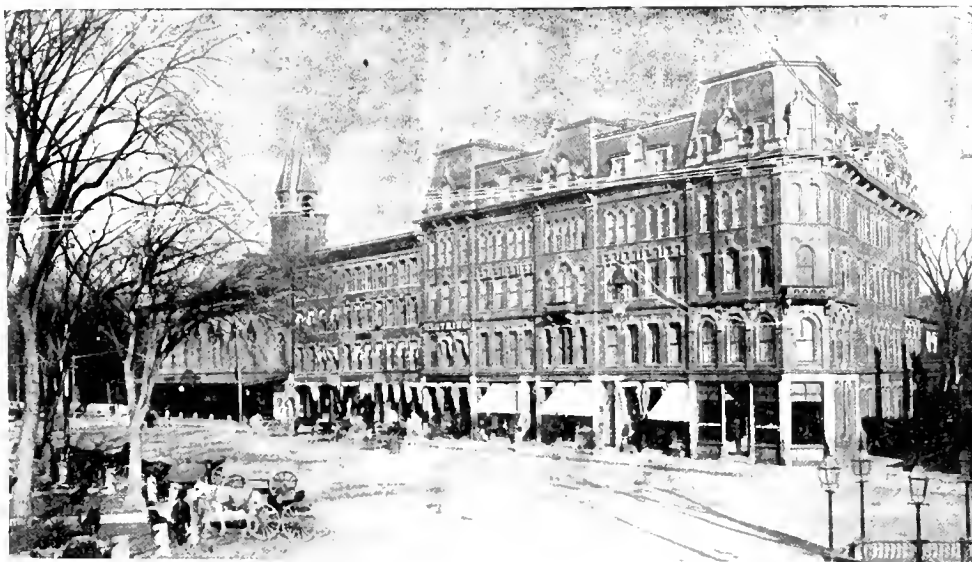


VIEW FROM SHOE FACTORY.

Indians in Keene is not known, but it was probably about 1756. As a number of settlers were driving their cows to pasture they disturbed a large party of redskins who were hidden in the underbrush and were engaged mending their moccasins, with leather stolen the night before from a tannery at Walpole. Both parties were equally surprised, but the Indians made no attempt to fight and took themselves off at top speed, escaping without the loss of a brave. All immediate danger of Indian attacks having been done away with, the settlement of Keene proceeded with comparative rapidity, and the census of 1767 gives the town a population of 430, which is more than was possessed at that time by any other of the towns now in Cheshire county, although Westmoreland was not far behind, its population being 391; while Winchester was practically equal to Keene, it having 428, or but two less inhabitants. But during the next six years the situation was materially changed, for in 1773, Chesterfield led all the other towns, with a population of 747; Richmond came next, with 745; Westmoreland next, with 698; Winchester next, with 646, and Keene next, with 645. The colonial towns were soon to need every dollar of wealth and every settler they had secured during their stormy existence, for the time was rapidly approaching when respectful pleas for justice were to be succeeded by curt demands for reparation, and when the American colonies were to strive to gain by force of arms what they failed to gain by force of argument. The first reference made to the Revolution in the town records is under date of 1774; the warrant for a town meeting called September 26th of that year, including the following articles:

"To see if it be the mind of the town to provide ammunition for a town stock, and grant money for the same." "To see if it be the mind of the town to sign the covenant and engagement, which was sent and recommended by the committee of correspondence, relating to the non-importation

agreement." It was voted to obtain a stock of ammunition comprising 200 pounds of gunpowder, 400 pounds of lead, and 1,200 flints, and to raise twenty-four pounds, lawful money, to pay for it; but the vote on the other article was unfavorable, for the town very wisely decided "not to sign the non-importation agreement until we hear what measures Congress have agreed upon for themselves and their constituents." The news of the battle of Lexington, fought April 19, 1775, roused the patriotism of the people of Keene to the highest pitch, and very prompt action was taken; for the tidings arrived



EAST SIDE CENTRAL SQUARE.

in the forenoon, the citizens met in the afternoon and unanimously voted to send a body of men to fight the British, and the next morning at sunrise the little band set out for Concord with Captain Wyman in command. That afternoon General Bellows, Colonel Bellows and Thomas Sparhawk arrived at Keene from Walpole and asked for Captain Wyman. They were told he had left at day-break at the head of a company. "Keene has shown a noble spirit," they responded and they hurried on to the field of battle, closely followed by a company from Walpole. Shortly after this occurrence several Tories concluded that it would be well for them to seek more congenial surroundings, so they shook the dust of Keene from their feet and joined the British in Boston. At a town meeting held December 7, 1775, the town unanimously adopted certain resolutions which have been termed the Statute Law of Keene, their object being to secure peace and order; as will be seen by the preamble which was as follows:

"Whereas, by the unhappy disputes now subsisting between Great Britain and the American colonies, the laws of several of them have been entirely subverted, or wholly neglected, to the great detriment of society, and of individuals whereby many disorderly persons, taking undue advantage of the times as a cloak to put their revengeful designs in execution, do wickedly and maliciously threaten to abuse and destroy the persons and property of many of the good and wholesome inhabitants of the land, and the executive power being thrown by; and the Congresses, neither Continental nor Provincial, have, as yet, found out or published any method or system of government, for the security of our persons or property; and until such a system as they in their wisdom shall see fit, or some other be proposed.

"We, the inhabitants of the town of Keene, in the county of Cheshire, and Province of New Hampshire, legally convened, being desirous of order and good government, and for the security of our lives, persons and property, do pass the following Resolves."

The resolutions were seven in number, and forbade profanity, loitering, excessive drinking, personal abuse and violence, and threats of violence, the purchase of any sort of tea or the bringing of any into town excepting for the purpose of giving it up to the custody of a committee especially appointed to receive and hold teas "until the minds of the Congress be known respecting that matter." Officers were appointed to enforce these resolves, or laws, and pains and penalties for their violation were prescribed.

The preamble to the resolution against profane swearing is somewhat amusing, inasmuch as it intimates that profanity is forbidden, not so much because it is inherently wrong at all times and under all circumstances, but because the country was just then in a precarious situation and couldn't afford to take any chances of offending the Almighty, which goes to show that human nature was much the same in Revolutionary times as it is to-day. The preamble reads as follows:

"Whereas, profane cursing and swearing are highly provoking to Almighty God and offensive to every true Christian, which we fear, if not discountenanced, will provoke the Divine Majesty to bring heavy judgments upon us, and still heavier, deliver us up to the desire of our enemies; to prevent cursing and swearing, be it *Resolved*," etc.

No judicial courts were held in Cheshire County from 1774 to 1778, but the consequences of this omission were not nearly so grave as might naturally have been expected, or as they would have been in a less orderly and self-controlled community. Still, there were some members of it who let their passions overcome their judgment, and so it was that Captain Mack, of Gilsam, was able to collect a party to seize several Tories who lived in Keene, and were suspected of furnishing the enemy with provisions. This was in 1779, and the exact date of the affair is fixed by the first line of a song which appeared shortly afterward, it opening as follows:

"On the thirty-first of May,  
Appeared in Keene, at break of day,  
A mob, both bold and stout."

But however "bold and stout" they may have been they did not succeed in establishing mob law in Keene, for after they had arrested the Tories and placed them in a room for safe-keeping, the mob was confronted by a company of militia, armed and equipped ready for business. Its commanding officer asked Captain Mack if he proposed to carry out his object. The reply was: "I do, at the hazard of my life." "Then you must prepare for eternity, for you shall not be permitted to take vengeance in this irregular mode, on any men, even if they are Tories." Evidently, Mack did not fancy the idea of preparing for eternity on such short notice, for after talking the matter over with his party for a little while he withdrew them a short distance southward; upon which the militia went into the meeting-house and awaited developments. Soon the mob faced about and marched meekly and quietly by the meeting house towards Surry; but the women of Keene could not bear to see them withdraw so silently and so sought to liven them up by beating a thunderous tattoo on all the tin cans available. It is to be feared, however, that this delicate attention was ungratefully received. The next recorded instance of an attempt to institute mob law in Keene, occurred after the close of the Revolution, when Elijah Williams (who was one of the Tories who left town just after the battle of Lexington), returned here to collect his debts and settle his affairs, as he was entitled to do by the terms of the treaty of peace with Great Britain. The most zealous Whigs in town (not to mention those whose zeal in the matter was due to their desire to dispose of a creditor), seized Williams and haled him before a justice of the peace, but whether they preferred specific charges against them or based their action upon the general assumption that a Tory, and more especially a Tory to whom money was due, was a dangerous and objectionable person to have in the community, is not known. The justice wisely decided to place him under the direct protection of the law, by ordering him to recognize for his appearance at the Court of Sessions, to be held at Charleston, in April; and committing him to the custody of the sheriff. But this did not satisfy the self-appointed conservators of peace and order, and they proceeded to demonstrate their determination to remove all disturbing elements, even if it should cause a riot to do it, by endeavoring to assault Williams; but he was surrounded and guarded by citizens and conducted to his lodgings in safety. On the day preceeding that appointed for the sitting of the Court,

certain undismayed and persevering individuals hid themselves by the road along which he was expected to pass in the custody of the sheriff, intending to give him a warm reception, but the sheriff went by without him, he having promised to appear at Court the next day. Filled with fears that Williams was going to escape both personal and legal punishment, the mob hurried to his lodgings, seized him and brought him to a tavern in Ash Swamp. Here they produced a goodly number of black-beech rods, having thoughtfully provided them in advance, so as to avoid delay in the execution of their public-spirited and amiable project of making him run the gauntlet, but before they could carry it into effect many other residents of Keene arrived, and as most of these deprecated extreme measures, it was finally concluded to place Williams' case in the hands of a committee and abide by their decision. But their report was too favorable to the prisoner to suit the wishes of the majority, and another committee was appointed, who recommended that he leave town next day and the State the next week. This recommendation was accepted, but the minority did not propose to let him off so easy and so despatched messengers to collect others of like mind in the matter. The trick was detected and Williams was given a horse and told to depart at once, before the reinforcements arrived. The violent faction strove to prevent his departure, the horse was thrown down, and clubs were freely and vigorously used, but Williams escaped and appeared at Court the next day, when it was ordered that he remain in custody of the sheriff until he transacted his business, and then be allowed to leave the State without further molestation. He settled his affairs and went to Nova Scotia, but soon left there for Deerfield, his native town, hoping to regain his health which had become so seriously impaired that he did not long survive and was buried beside his ancestors.

The close of the Revolution found Keene, in common with all the colonial towns, greatly impoverished, and suffering severely not only from the great strain which had been put upon her resources for years, but also from the chaotic condition of business which followed the war. The townspeople had not gone into the struggle with their eyes shut; they knew at the outset that success, if won at all, could be won only after years of lavish expenditure of blood and money; they knew that the chances were all against them; that they must pay an enormous price for liberty, and pay it without assurance and almost without expectation that they would receive anything but the approval of their own consciences in return; but knowing these things they still enlisted without reserve in the cause of freedom, and only about a dozen of the men of Keene refused to sign the following declaration, and it is pleasant to note that the second signature appended to it is that of one of the most amiable and interesting characters among Keene's pioneers, Nathan Blake.

"We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risk of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies."

This was signed by one hundred and thirty-three men, and there were thirteen who refused to sign, but the reasons for their refusal are unknown. It was certainly not due to lack of patriotism and bravery, in every case at least, for some of the thirteen did excellent service during the war and did it under circumstances which show it to have been voluntary, not compulsory.

One indication of the unfavorable condition of affairs at Keene, and the slowness with which the town recovered from the ordeal to which it had been subjected during the Revolution, is afforded by the fact that there was hardly any increase in population from 1783 to 1786; there having been 1093 inhabitants in the former year and 1,122 in the latter, a gain of but twenty-nine in three years. In 1790 the population had increased to 1,314, and in 1800 to 1,645; but during the next decade it remained at a stand-still, there being but 1,646 inhabitants in 1810. But although the residents of Keene did not increase in numbers during this period it could not have been owing to lack of enterprise and liveliness among them, for that these qualities were possessed by some of the townspeople at least is shown by the part they took in one of the most amusing episodes in the history of the county, that of the "King's Cannon," as it is called. The cannon in question was a relic of pioneer days, for it was the one placed at Walpole when that town was known only as "No. 3," in the chain of forts along the Connecticut; that at what is now Chesterfield being fort No. 1; that at Westmoreland No. 2; that at Walpole No. 3, and that at Charlestown No. 4. After the Revolution, the residents of these



towns used to make the one large iron cannon with which each fort had been equipped roar forth joy and defiance on every Fourth of July, and on such other occasions as gave opportunity for the expenditure of patriotism and gunpowder; but their neighbors in the adjoining town could not reply in kind, for lack of artillery, and finally began to resent the superiority of the dwellers in the "fort towns," in this respect. Considerable local feeling was worked up, and great was the rejoicing in Keene



FROM WEST STREET TO RAILROAD STATION.

and the lamentation in Walpole when a party from this town repaired to Walpole one night and brought the cannon home with them. The losers took legal measures to recover their historic gun, and after many comical misadventures succeeded in causing the arrest of several who were suspected to have had a hand in the affair, but they were discharged, as the indictment against them described the cannon as the property of the town of Walpole and the Court decided that the said town had no legal claim to ownership. This decision was followed by a resounding bang from the identical gun, which had been brought up near the court house for that purpose, and it is to be feared that its use at that precise time did not soothe the feelings of the Walpole contingent. But they proposed to get that cannon by fair means or foul, and get it they did, for they devised an ingenious plot which was boldly and successfully carried out and resulted in the gun being placed in a wagon and returned to Walpole. The Keene alarm bell was rung and a hastily gathered party of horsemen pursued the enterprising captors, but took the wrong road and so missed seeing them. It is well they did, for the feeling on both sides was so strong that a meeting might have turned the comedy into a tragedy. Of course the Walpole men got a grand reception on their return home, but the travels of that cannon were not yet over, for it was quietly taken by men from Westminster, Vermont, to be used one Fourth of July, but while actually in use on that occasion it was recaptured by the valiant Walpole men, who charged upon the gun with the selectmen at their head and bore it off in triumph. Finally it was taken by men from Alstead, and its ultimate fate exemplified the saying, "their swords shall be beaten into plough shares and their spears into pruning hooks," for it was eventually appropriated by an iron founder and utilized for the manufacture of farming tools.

The period intervening between the second war with England and the Rebellion must be passed over without notice, owing to lack of space, but suffice it to say it was marked by great progress in every department of activity; the wealth of Keene being many times multiplied, and the population increasing from 1,895 in 1820, to 4,320 in 1860. The first war meeting was held in Keene, April 20,



1861, and the spirit manifested is indicated by the adoption of a resolution "that we will encourage and sustain, with our approval and sympathy, and also with material aid, those citizens of our county who shall enroll themselves as soldiers in response to the recent call of the Governor." This promise was carried out in letter and in spirit and even after making all due allowances for Keene's comparatively great wealth and population, her citizens are justified in feeling proud of her record during the fight for the Union. She furnished four hundred and four soldiers, twenty-five of whom perished during their term of service.

And now that we have outlined Keene's development, from the settlement of Upper Ashuelot to the close of the greatest war in modern history, let us devote a few pages to the city as it exists to-day; widely remote from and yet in one sense identical with the Upper Ashuelot of 1736; the Keene of 1753.

### THE KEENE OF TO-DAY.

Keene is situated in the central part of Cheshire county, and is bounded on the north by Westmoreland, Surry and Gilsom; on the east by Sullivan, Roxbury and Marlboro; on the south by Marlboro and Swanzey, and on the west by Chesterfield and Westmoreland.

It is the county-seat of Cheshire county, and the courts have been held here ever since New Hampshire was first divided into counties, in 1771, but up to 1827 it shared this honor with Charlestown, the courts being held alternately at both towns. The northern half of Cheshire county was taken to form Sullivan county, and since that event all the Cheshire county business has been transacted here.

Manufacturing is quite largely carried on and many of the products are shipped to Boston and to other great trade centres, some of Keene's productions having a national reputation, so that the demand for them is confined to no section of the country. Boston is distant ninety-three miles by rail, and Keene is on the direct line of communication between that city and Burlington, Vt.; while the metropolis of New Hampshire — Manchester — is but fifty miles distant by rail, and the State capital, Nashua, Dover, Portsmouth, and in fact all the important cities and towns of New Hampshire and New England can be conveniently and quickly reached; while the means of communication with all prominent points in Vermont, New York, and throughout the north and west are even more favorable and extensive.

But important as is the relation which Keene's railway facilities bear to the manufacturing interests of the city they are yet more important to its mercantile interests, and are so fully availed of in that connection that Keene is exceptionally favorably regarded as a purchasing centre, easily taking the lead of all other towns in this part of the State in that important respect. This has long been the case, and one of the principal reasons for it was evidently early and generally recognized, for we are told by a gazetteer published as far back as 1850, that "the people of Keene are noted for their enterprise and are very extensively and successfully engaged in trade." This description is as true to-day as it was forty years ago, and proof of it is afforded by the present prosperity of the city, by its popularity throughout the county and more especially by the magnitude, character and variety of its wholesale and retail trade. Happily the time has gone by, in Keene as in all other progressive business centres, when handsome and spacious stores were regarded with doubt and as evidences of extravagance, and the more important mercantile edifices or apartments are now almost invariably large, finely equipped, brilliantly lighted and highly attractive in appearance within and without; and the unsoundness of the old theory which condemned expenditure for "mere show," on the ground that it is a "tax on purchasers and must be paid by them alone," is demonstrated by the uniform lowness of the prices quoted, for it is a fact that Keene's merchants offer unsurpassed inducements in this respect, their prices averaging fully as low as those quoted in Boston or any other New England city on like goods, while certain important articles, as for instance those coming under the head of country produce, together with wood, hay, dairy products, etc., can be bought here to better advantage than at Boston or almost any other large city. The country merchants for miles around obtain

the greater portion of their supplies here, so that the wholesale trade is very extensive, but we call special attention to the advantages offered to retail buyers because it is largely on account of these advantages, taken in connection with the many opportunities for steady and remunerative employment, that Keene enjoys her exceptionally high reputation as a desirable place of residence.

But "man does not live by bread alone," and it may be well to briefly touch upon the educational, religious, and social facilities of the city.

As stormy and troubled as was the first period in Keene's history, it is necessary to go back more than a century and a quarter to find the first mention of educational matters in the town's records, for under date of 1764 it is noted that the sum of six pounds sterling was voted to pay the

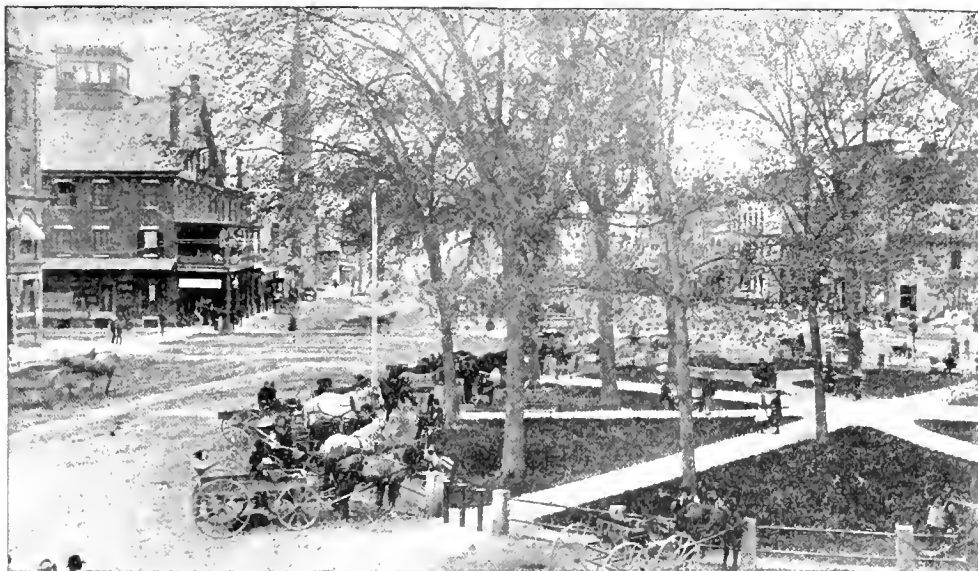


WEST SIDE OF CENTRAL SQUARE.

expenses of a school. The town early profited by the appreciation on the part of some of its citizens of the advantages of education; one of the entries in the records of 1766 being, "Voted, that the security for the money given to the town by Captain Nathaniel Fairbanks, deceased, the interest of which was for a school in this town, be delivered to the care of the town treasurer and his successors in office for the time being." Another early settler who did much for the cause of education, and, indeed, is described as "the best friend of good learning," the town had at that time, was Judge Daniel Newcomb, who founded a private school in 1793, mainly at his own expense. In 1811, Miss Catharine Fiske founded an institution known as the "Female Seminary," and carried it on with great success for twenty-three years, pupils coming from many distant points as well as from throughout this section.

The Keene Academy was opened in 1837 and did excellent work until 1853, when its buildings were leased to the associated school districts, who utilized them principally for high school purposes and finally bought the property; the present high school building having been erected on this site in 1876. The edifice is a model structure of its kind, cost \$50,000, and will accommodate more than three hundred pupils. It is utilized by the high school and also by grammar schools of several grades, the first, second and third grades being accommodated here, and apartments for the accommodation of the fourth grade and for the use of the secondary and primary schools being maintained in different parts of the city, while an adequate system of suburban schools is provided for the accommodation of the residents of Keene's outlying sections.

A well-equipped and well-managed public library is second in importance only to the public schools as a means for the diffusion of knowledge among the people, and that the Keene Public Library is conducted on correct principles is indicated by the fact that the original vote called for the maintenance of "a free public library, which should be well supplied with standard, historical and general works, constituting an armory in which our young men might furnish themselves weapons for the intellectual contests of the day, and every care should be exercised in its formation to guard its shelves strictly from worthless books."



CENTRAL SQUARE AND MAIN STREET.

The library has been under the control of the city since 1875, but its inception dates back to 1859, when a joint-stock company was formed "for the establishment of a library in Keene, under the incorporate name of the "Keene Public Library." The shares had a par value of \$5 each, and annual subscribers were entitled to all the privileges of the library by the payment of two dollars. The first sum voted for the purchase of books was \$100, and as many purchases were made and valuable gifts of books and public documents were received from time to time, the library had become of very considerable value and importance when it was made over to the city at the end of sixteen years of active usefulness, it then comprising 2,644 volumes. Since coming under municipal control it has, as a rule, been liberally supported, and, what is of still more importance, very efficiently managed. The card-catalogue system has been extended and perfected so that it is a simple matter to ascertain the number and character of the works in the library relating to a given subject, and we may add that the librarian is always ready to give such information, advice and assistance as are pertinent to the duties of the position, and to give them cheerfully and promptly instead of with the reluctant spirit and "superior" air which too often characterize the official actions of public librarians. A large portion of the library is made up of standard books of reference and elaborate maps and charts, and, to quote from an intelligent and well-written sketch of the institution, published a few years ago: "Here you will find the members of our higher grades of school, with pencil and note-book in hand, carefully noting facts and dates to aid them in acquiring the liberal education which is the birthright of every child of Keene."

As Keene was originally settled by people from "ye godly, God-fearing and God-serving Province of Massachusetts," as one old historian quaintly describes it, it is not surprising that they should

have voted to build a meeting-house as early as September, 1736, when there was but one house of any kind in town. The meeting-house was to be finished by June 26, 1737, but as the records speak of a meeting being held June 30th of that year "at the meeting-house *frame*," it is evident that the vote was not carried out to the letter. The first pastor was the Rev. Jacob Bacon, who was called May 5, 1738, and was ordained the following October. He was dismissed in 1747, owing to the temporary abandonment of the town, and his successor, the Rev. Ezra Carpenter, was appointed in October, 1753, a few months after the incorporation of the town under its present name. He remained some seven years, or until the separation of the Keene and Swanzey churches, in 1760, at which time the Keene church was organized with fourteen male members, and Rev. Clement Sumner was ordained pastor. Since that time no very marked changes have occurred in the "First Congregational Church," as this society is called, excepting of course those due to the development attending more than one hundred and thirty years of active life. The Congregational Society (Unitarian),

or "Keene Congregational Society," to use its formal designation, was organized in 1824, and has been active and successful from the beginning, many of Keene's most prominent citizens having been and being connected with it.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1816, the original meeting-house having been situated in the section of Keene known as "Ash Swamp." A meeting-house was erected in Keene village in 1739, and was utilized until 1875, when the society removed to the large and imposing brick structure built by them during the two years preceding that date. The main body of the building is fifty-nine by one hundred and four feet in dimensions, and the apex of the spire is one hundred and sixty-seven feet from the ground. The auditorium is in the second story and will accommodate seven hundred and fifty people; and the first story is divided up into rooms and used as a chapel, vestry, reception-room, etc. The building is Romanesque in architecture, and, with its furniture, cost \$52,000, exclusive of the land.

St. James' (Episcopal) Church was organized in 1859, but Episcopal services were held at Keene as early as 1816, and from time to time since that date until the formation of the present society, which was organized as the result of efforts made by Bishop Chase and the Rev. Edward A. Renouf in the latter part of 1858. The corner-stone of a church building was laid June 30, 1863, and the first service was held in it August 21st of the following year.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Grace Methodist Church was organized in 1835 with thirty members, and soon became a most efficient power for good in the community, increasing so steadily in membership and resources that in 1869 the society was enabled to erect the present fine church building, at an expense of \$40,000.

There is also a prosperous Roman Catholic Church in town, and, taken as a whole, the opportunities for divine worship in Keene are fully worthy to be given a leading position among her advan-

tages as a place of residence. Nor should the various benevolent, fraternal, scientific and other societies be ignored in this connection, for each in its own way does much to make life worth living, and the number and variety of Keene's societies are ample to meet all the demands of the community by successfully catering to all tastes and all circumstances.

The Masons and the Odd Fellows are largely represented here, and there are two Masonic lodges: the Social Friends Lodge, chartered in 1825, and the Lodge of the Temple, which is an off-shoot from the original lodge, and was chartered in 1869. The Cheshire Royal Arch Chapter began work in Keene under a dispensation in 1816, was chartered in 1819, and was reorganized in 1859. It has a large membership, as has also Hugh de Payens commandery (Knights Templar), which was chartered in 1866, and the Accepted Scottish Rite, organized in 1884. The societies of Odd Fellows include Beaver Brook Lodge, Friendship Rebekah Degree Lodge, and Monadnock Encampment. The Royal Arcanum is well represented by Ashuelot Council, No. 833, and there are other fraternal societies, notably, an association of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. There is also a Grand Army Post, a lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and several military societies including the Keene Light Guard (Company G, of the Second Regiment), Company H, and the Battalion, which comprises both these companies. The Keene Natural History Society was organized a score of years ago, and the Keene Humane Society was organized in 1875, and is doing a noble work and doing it well. The Invalids' Home was incorporated in 1874 and is a worthy charity worthily conducted.

Although Keene's fire department is not generally thought of as a "society," it of course is a society, or more properly, an association, and hence may fittingly be mentioned in connection with the other city organizations. The department is well officered, well manned and well equipped, and there is every reason to believe that should occasion unfortunately arise for a display of its best efforts it would render a good account of itself, for it has repeatedly shown its ability to afford prompt, intelligent and courageous service, and as its mechanical equipment is modern in type and is maintained in the best of condition the department is qualified to make as good a showing as any force of fire fighters of equal size in the State. Keene's police department may be dismissed with a few words, for happily there is no need of maintaining a force so large as to necessitate extended mention. Keene is an orderly city; the great majority of its inhabitants may be depended upon to "keep the peace," and in all other ways to respect the rights of their fellow citizens, and the few who cannot be depended upon are restrained by the wholesome conviction that arrest and punishment are reasonably sure to follow violations of the laws and ordinances "in such cases made and provided." Perhaps they are further restrained by the sight of the new county jail, erected in 1884 on the "glass factory lot," for although this has been described as "a spacious, costly and elegant structure, admirably adapted to serve as a most satisfactory place of residence for the criminal classes," candor compels the statement that as yet the members of the criminal classes have shown no turbulent haste to profit by the "elegant" accommodations so thoughtfully provided for them, but, on the contrary have required considerable urging, not to mention the application of physical force, before they could be induced to occupy the neat but not gaudy apartments assigned them.

The present court house building was erected in 1858-59, at a cost of nearly \$28,000, exclusive of that of the land. It is a large, substantial and well-arranged structure, and when built it was thought to have sufficient capacity to meet all demands of the future, but its limit has been reached and additional accommodations must soon be provided.

The most notable structure in Keene, that is to say, the one signifying more than any other, is the Soldiers' Monument, which stands in Central Square, and is worthy of the greatest admiration whether regarded as a memorial of the gratitude of the community or simply as a work of art. The first action towards its erection was taken in 1868, at which time the sum of \$2,000 was voted for the purpose and a building committee was chosen. In August, 1879, \$5,000 more was voted, and a committee was appointed to erect upon Central Square such a monument as their best judgment should approve. They did their work well; so well that in all New England there cannot be found a soldiers' monument, representing no greater expenditure, which is more imposing, more appropriate and more artistic in design and perfect in execution.

On a pedestal of Roxbury granite about thirteen feet in height, is the bronze figure of a soldier, eight feet tall, standing at rest; the butt of the gun resting upon the ground and the piece being supported by the right hand. The weight of the figure rests principally upon the right leg, the left being advanced to an easy position, and the entire pose of the figure is not only easy and natural, but firm and commanding as well. The main difficulty the modern sculptor has to contend with—that of combining the stiff, inartistic modern costume with grace and power—is overcome by the judicious use of the many folds formed by a loosely worn army “cape” overcoat; the drapery of the figure being that of a private soldier during the Rebellion. The countenance has been aptly described as “expressive of that clear intelligence and sterling common sense which characterizes the true American volunteer,” and it may be added that its features are those of no one race of men but rather those characteristic of that union of races which is carried to its fullest extent in this country. On the south side of the pedestal is a bronze tablet about four feet long by three feet wide on which is inscribed:

“KEENE WILL CHERISH IN PERPETUAL HONOR THE MEMORY OF  
HER SONS WHO FOUGHT FOR LIBERTY AND THE INTEGRITY OF THE REPUBLIC.”

“1861—1865.”

“THE HONOR OF THE HEROIC DEAD IS THE INSPIRATION OF POSTERITY.”



THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The total height of pedestal and statue is about twenty-one feet, and the monument is surrounded by a granite curbing ten feet distant from it.

The monument was dedicated October 20, 1871, the ceremonies being very impressive, and being participated in by a very large concourse of people from all the country adjacent. There were many distinguished guests, including General Garfield and General Judson Kilpatrick, the latter being the orator of the day. This monument has called forth many eloquent words, but none more eloquent than the following, which are from the inspiring address delivered by Rev William Orne White, July 4, 1876. Speaking of the citizen soldiers, and more especially of those enlisting from New Hampshire, he said:

“How shall I speak of the courage, the patience, the devotion of such men? I abandon the attempt. In summer and winter, week in and week out, they have their perpetual orator. There he stands in brazen panoply of armor. If you have never heeded him, you will not heed me! But in his meditative attitude to me he speaks, not wholly of the storm-cloud of battle, nor of freedom dawning upon millions of a once enslaved race; he seems to dream, besides, of

"brighter days for his country, days when 'men shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'"

We might speak of many more monuments in Keene, monuments of peace, enterprise and progress, taking the form of great factories and elegant mercantile edifices, but they tell their own story in the size and prominence of the city, and in conclusion, we need only briefly refer to a few of the more prominent factors in its growth.

### RAILWAY FACILITIES.

The observant but unsophisticated old lady who considered it extremely fortunate that so many large towns should happen to be situated on navigable rivers, would doubtless pronounce Keene to be very lucky as regards being furnished with comprehensive transportation facilities for when she looked at a map of Cheshire County she would see lines of railway approaching the city from four different directions, and taking such erratic and uncertain courses that their meeting at Keene would seem to be the result of chance instead of deliberate design. But "they get there just the same," and they also get away from there, the result being that Keene can be easily and expeditiously reached from any direction, and that merchandise can be transported to and from all parts of this country and Canada, directly, promptly and economically. The important bearing this fact has upon the industrial and mercantile development of the city is too obvious to require demonstration, especially as freight and passenger rates are comparatively low, and the service afforded by the several railroads is generally reliable and satisfactory. Being situated near the geographical centre of the county, and being reached by lines of railway extending from its southeastern, southwestern and northwestern corners, and its eastern side, the city of Keene is naturally the centre of supply for all the country adjacent, and its advantages of location are so well supplemented by the inducements offered by its enterprising merchants that they are availed of to the fullest extent.

The oldest and most important of the iron ways branching out from Keene is the Cheshire Railroad, which was chartered in 1844, and was completed on New Years day, 1849. The building of this road was due in a great measure to the rapid development of the manufacturing interests of the county after the year 1830, for during the decade following that date many cotton and woolen mills were put in operation, wooden ware factories were extensively introduced, large saw mills were erected, and in short the natural advantages of the county began to be utilized on a much larger scale than ever before. But the greater the progress made the more plainly it became evident that the interests of this section imperatively demanded a more expeditious, reliable, ample and economical means of transportation than that of carts and wagons drawn by horses, and this need had become so urgent in 1840 that the question of railways preceded all others in the public mind, and the matter was vigorously pushed, until December 27, 1844, a charter was obtained for the Cheshire Railroad, extending from the Massachusetts line to Bellows Falls, Vt. A few months later, March 13, 1845, a charter was obtained for the Winchendon Railroad Company, it being incorporated under Massachusetts laws to build and operate a road from South Ashburnham, Mass., to the New Hampshire line. The two companies were consolidated July 1, 1845, the result being the Cheshire Corporation as it now exists.

The opening of the road from Massachusetts to Keene was the grand event of the year 1848 in this town, and the arrival of the first train was signalized by much joy, much enthusiasm, and — as a matter of course — much noise. It consisted of fifteen cars, drawn by two locomotives, lavishly adorned with flowers, evergreens and bunting, and reached Keene at half-past one in the afternoon of the 16th of May. When four miles from town its coming was heralded to the expectant throng by the discharge of a cannon stationed two miles along the line, and as it sped on towards its destination gun after gun belched forth its loud-mouthed welcome, so that when the train reached the village the people had been waked up to a high state of enthusiasm, and the air resounded with the cheers of thousands, the clangor of bells, and the rapid reports of cannon. A procession was formed and



marched through the principal streets to the town hall, where the stockholders held a meeting; and then the procession marched back to the depot, where the citizens of Keene had provided a magnificent banquet, which was partaken of by 1,500 people. This was followed by speech making, and finally the train set out on the return trip to Boston amid hearty and continued cheering. The remainder of the road was built during the rest of the year, it being opened from Keene to Bellows



WASHINGTON STREET FROM CENTRAL SQUARE.

Falls, Vt., January 1, 1849. The Cheshire railroad furnishes direct connection between Boston and Burlington by way of Rutland, and its entire length is fifty-three and one-half miles, of which forty-two and three-fourths miles are within Cheshire county; the road passing through the southwest corner of Rindge, across Fitzwilliam, and Troy, along the border of Marlboro and across the corner Swanzy to Keene, from which city it takes a course nearly due west, and then turns sharply to the north and forms a right angle, the upper extremity of which is on the line between Keene and Surry. From this point the road takes a northwesterly direction across a corner of Westmoreland and then proceeds north, parallel with the Connecticut, passing through Walpole and crossing the river at Bellows Falls. The cost of the road and equipments was nearly three millions of dollars, and the road-bed is pronounced by competent engineers to be one of the best-built in the country, it being very substantially and thoroughly constructed, and the bridges, culverts and abutments being built of cut granite, in a manner which assures their permanency and safety under all conditions.

The Ashuelot Railroad was opened for public travel within a year after the completion of the Cheshire Railroad, although its construction was not begun until near the close of the year 1849. The residents of the populous and fertile Ashuelot valley, early recognized the importance of providing railway transportation for the products of their farms and of the many mills and factories along their rapid water courses, and a charter was secured for the Ashuelot Railroad in 1846; the organization of the company under the charter being begun at a meeting held in Winchester, May 27, 1848. In November, 1849, the contract for the building of the road was placed, and it was opened for business, December 9, 1850. It extends in a generally southwesterly direction from Keene to South Vernon, Vt., a distance of twenty-three and three-fourths miles, and all but three-quarters of a mile of it is in Cheshire county, it passing from Keene across Swanzy, Winchester and the southern



part of Hinsdale, and crossing the Connecticut a little above the Massachusetts's line. The road runs along through the lovely Ashuelot valley, has very easy grades and is one of the best constructed of our New England railroads.

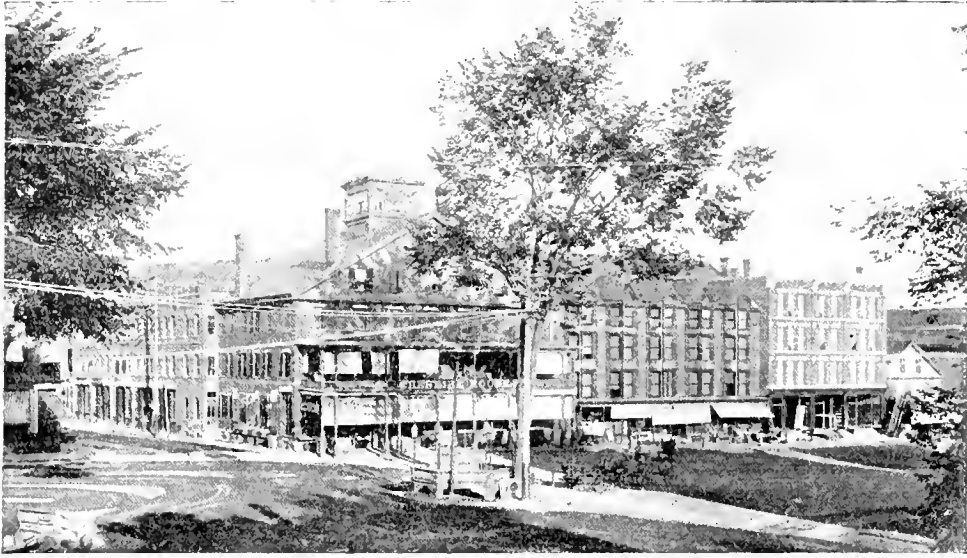
The third and the last to be built of the iron ways running from Keene is the Manchester and Keene Railroad, which was chartered in 1864 but was not completed until late in the year 1878.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

This road is especially noted for the fine scenery along its line, the views it commands not being surpassed as regards sublimity and varied beauty by any in this section, if indeed in all New England. The work of building was begun in the summer of 1876, but was so seriously delayed by the failure of contractors that it was not finished until November 29, 1878. The next day witnessed the arrival of the first train at Keene, many spectators being present at the depot to see the long-promised opening of the new line. It extends easterly from the city a short distance, then turns toward the south, and, after describing a semi-circle, crosses the Roxbury line and turns sharply to the south again passing across the south-west corner of Roxbury to and across the southeast corner of Keene, after which it extends in a generally easterly direction across the north end of Marlboro and through Harrisville to the Hillsboro county line, thence through Hancock to its terminus, at Greenfield, about one-half its total length of twenty-six miles being in Cheshire county. This road was not remunerative at first, and its affairs finally became so involved that the mortgage trustees took possession September 1, 1880. The following year they sold it at auction and it now forms a part of the Boston and Lowell system, and is of course, well equipped and well managed.

We have devoted considerable space to the railroads of Keene but no more than their comparative importance deserves, for the development and prosperity, not only of this city but the entire county, during the past forty-odd years are largely due to the facilities they afford, and it is upon the extent and excellence of these facilities — enlarged and improved to suit the demands of the times — that the residents of this section depend in a great measure for present prosperity and for future progress. Of course they would avail but little unless backed by private enterprise as exhibited in the intelligent and liberal utilization of natural resources, and of opportunities for trade, but the



THE CHESHIRE HOUSE.

present standing of Keene and of the progressive towns throughout the county shows that such enterprise has not been lacking in the past and there is certainly no reason to fear that it will be lacking in the future. "Enterprise makes enterprise," as surely as "money makes money," and the many opportunities for profitable investment that still remain in this region of valuable water powers, rich farming lands, undeveloped natural wealth, and excellent transportation facilities will not long remain open, for they need only to be made known to be appreciated and utilized.

Keene holds her position as the representative town of Cheshire county by right of conquest, and yet that is not an altogether happy expression to use in this connection, either, for conquest implies injury to others and no one can truthfully say that Keene has injured or sought to injure her sister towns, directly or indirectly. On the contrary she has done and is doing much to benefit them, by the extension of railway facilities, by the offering of comprehensive and absolutely reliable banking facilities, by the establishment and operation of great industrial and mercantile enterprises and by encouraging, both as a community and by the individual efforts of her citizens, true progress and substantial prosperity throughout the county.

## REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN OF KEENE.



**CHESHIRE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION** of Keene, in the County of Cheshire, N. H.—If there is one class of institutions in which the resident of New England may justly take special pride it is that in which are included the savings banks of that section of the Union, for although New York City has the largest savings bank in the country, still, New England, as a whole, leads all the rest of the United States in the number, the standing, and the present prosperity of her savings institutions. These are at once a credit to and an aid to the people. They are creditable to the people because their very existence shows that the community is peaceful, prudent, industrious and progressive; and they are an aid to the people not only because they help the prudent to save, but because they encourage the formation of industrious and saving habits on the part of those who are inclined to be indifferent in the matter, and need some practical example of the advantages of industry and frugality to cause them to provide for the future, so far as their opportunities will permit. And that is much further than many persons believe when they begin to put aside a portion of their earnings. As the Scotch say, "Many a mickle makes a muckle," and aided by interest, small but regular deposits "count up" much faster than would be believed, considering the comparative insignificance of the sum put aside each time. The Cheshire Provident Institution is an especial favorite with the wage earners, and it is a most significant fact that although the original deposit of each depositor was almost invariably small the total amount due depositors is enormous, approximating \$3,000,000. This bank has always been very conservatively managed, and its investments have been made with such excellent judgment that the market value of the securities held is largely in excess of the value as charged on the books, which,

taken in connection with a heavy guaranty fund and a large surplus fund, makes the surplus strength of the institution so pronounced as to place it among the soundest savings banks in the country. There is every reason to believe that this position will be steadily maintained, for the officers are able, experienced and energetic business men, as will be seen by an examination of the following list: A. T. Batchelder, president; W. S. Briggs, R. H. Porter, vice presidents; O. G. Nims, secretary and treasurer. Trustees: John Henry Elliott, Geo. A. Wheelock, Henry C. Piper, F. C. Faulkner, J. R. Beal, Geo. W. Stearns, Frederic A. Faulkner, C. J. Amidon, J. G. Bellows, Geo. H. Tilden, Silas Hardy, Reuben Stewart, F. H. Kingsbury, Wm. H. Elliot, H. B. Viall. Board of investment: A. T. Batchelder, R. H. Porter, J. R. Beal, Reuben Stewart, Frederic A. Faulkner. Auditors: J. R. Beal, Wm. S. Briggs, Geo. H. Tilden, F. C. Faulkner, Silas Hardy.

**CHESHIRE NATIONAL BANK, Keene, N. H.**—The Cheshire National Bank is the oldest banking institution in Cheshire County, and one of the oldest in New Hampshire, having been incorporated under the State laws in 1804. In 1864 the bank was made a national institution, and since that date its enlarged capacity for usefulness has been so fully utilized that the bank has long ranked with the most valuable institutions of the kind in the State, and has been an especially prominent factor in the development of Keene's industries and mercantile enterprises. The premises utilized are commodious and well appointed, and all requisite facilities for the advantageous conduct of a general banking business are at hand, while the correspondence of the institution is so well organized and its relations with other banks throughout the country are so generally favorable that the service extended in connection with the collection of drafts, etc., is particularly prompt and efficient. The bank has a capital of \$200,000, which during the long and prosperous career of the institution has been supplemented by a surplus of \$50,000, while the undivided profits approximate \$40,000, so it will be seen that the management has been conservative as well as progressive, and that the absolute confidence placed in the Cheshire National Bank by business men and the public in general is based upon solid foundation. The officers and directors are themselves active business men, accustomed to consider large interests, and thoroughly familiar with the resources, the needs and the prospects of this community, so that the policy of the institution is based upon an intelligent and adequate conception of local affairs as well as a thorough understanding of the general principles and laws which govern all legitimate banking, and under such circumstances the value of the service rendered cannot fail to be of the very highest type.



# J. MASON REED,

MANUFACTURER OF

**LOCKED CORNER**

## Wooden Packing Boxes,

**KEENE, N. H.**

As a source of supplies of a great variety of manufactured goods, the city of Keene must be accorded to possess advantages and facilities to meet the demands of the public, such as are possessed by few New England towns. The manufacturers and merchants possess a spirit of enterprise which pervades the place and marks it at once as a business centre. Being situated in a country which produces large supplies of lumber it is a particularly convenient location for dealers in this material. To this advantage add the great facilities for shipping goods to all parts of the country, and our readers will not be astonished at the number of large establishments in Keene. The industry to which we at present wish to call special attention is the manufacture of packing boxes, a branch of trade which is of great importance in every branch of business. When we think of the millions of wooden boxes, large and small, that are used in this country, and of the valuable goods they contain, we cannot wonder that so much attention is given to their manufacture. A notable house engaged in this work, is that of J. Mason Reed of this city. Mr. Reed is himself a skillful mechanic, which enables him to bring the products of his house to a high state of perfection. His specialty is the manufacture of locked corner wooden packing boxes, so largely used by druggists, confectioners and others, and of printed boxes. The wood of which these boxes are made, is all prepared at Swanzey, N. H., where Mr. Reed owns a saw-mill. The factory at Keene is fully fitted with every appliance for carrying on the work, and employment is given to twenty-five skilled hands. The J. Mason Reed Packing Boxes are universally acknowledged as superior in every way. They are now sent to all parts of the New England and Western States, and Mr. Reed finds his business increasing constantly.

**MRS. N. H. GREEN, Dress and Cloak Making,** 9 Court Street, Keene, N. H.—The question of what constitutes false and what true economy is often a very difficult one to answer satisfactorily, and as a consequence, many persons are extravagant when they mean to be economical, for it often happens that in attempting to save a few dollars loss is incurred which much more than compensates for the amount not originally paid out. For instance, in endeavoring to dispense with the services of a skilled dressmaker many ladies have wasted so much costly material, consumed so much time, and finally attained such unsatisfactory results that it would have paid them better to have engaged such help even at double the usual rates, and indeed it is a significant fact that few experienced housekeepers attempt to dispense with skilled help in dress making, they having had practical proof of the folly of so doing. Of course, care should be taken to secure the services of one who is economical in the use of material, as well as possessed of taste and skill and a thorough knowledge of the latest developments in fashionable dress making, and in this connection we may do our readers a genuine service by calling their attention to the facilities offered by Mrs. N. H. Green, at No. 9 Court street, for this lady is by common consent given a leading position as a fashionable dress and cloak maker, having fairly earned that distinction during the thirteen years she has carried on operations in this city. She is very successful in fitting even the most difficult forms, and her careful study of the individuality of each customer combined with her wide knowledge of "ways and means" enable her to produce costumes that are not merely fashionable, but distinctive, that is, they are according to the prevailing mode and yet are modified to especially suit the wearer. Mrs. Green's services are in active demand, but she works rapidly, employs twelve efficient assistants, and so is generally able to execute commissions at short notice, while her charges are uniformly moderate.

**BEAVER MILLS, manufacturers of Pails, Pail Stock and Lumber, Millers and Dealers in Grain and Feed ; Telephone ; Room and Power for Rent ; Office, Railroad Street, Keene, N. H.**—The Beaver Mills afford another illustration of the large establishments engaged in the manufacture of woodenware. New Hampshire is an important centre of this industry, and Keene is a congenial field for its operation. The Beaver Mills are one of Keene's most prominent manufacturing houses, and they are entitled to particular comment in this volume. The enterprise was founded in 1871, and since that time there have been various changes both in the name and the stockholders of the company. At the present time the officers are J. H. Elliott, president ; W. H. Elliott, treasurer ; A. A. Woodward, cashier and superintendent. These gentlemen are too well known throughout this vicinity to need comment from us. The plant of the company comprises five three story buildings, each of 100x60 feet dimensions. These are fitted with every convenience and appliance for carrying on the work. The machinery is operated by a 250 horse power engine, and five powerful boilers supply the power to these works as well as to the Cheshire Chair Company and the Keene Furniture Company. The products, which are largely shipped to all parts of the country, consist of pails, pail stock, tubs, bent chair stock, and lumber of all kinds. The office, which is situated on Railroad street, is furnished with telephone, so that orders may be sent without delay. Employment is given to sixty hands, whose weekly wages add no little to the thrift of the community at large. In calling our readers' attention to the position in the trade which this house occupies, it is but justice to say that we know of none which enjoys more facilities or produces an output of greater excellence, and the reputation it has maintained for nearly twenty years is ample guarantee for the truth of our remarks.

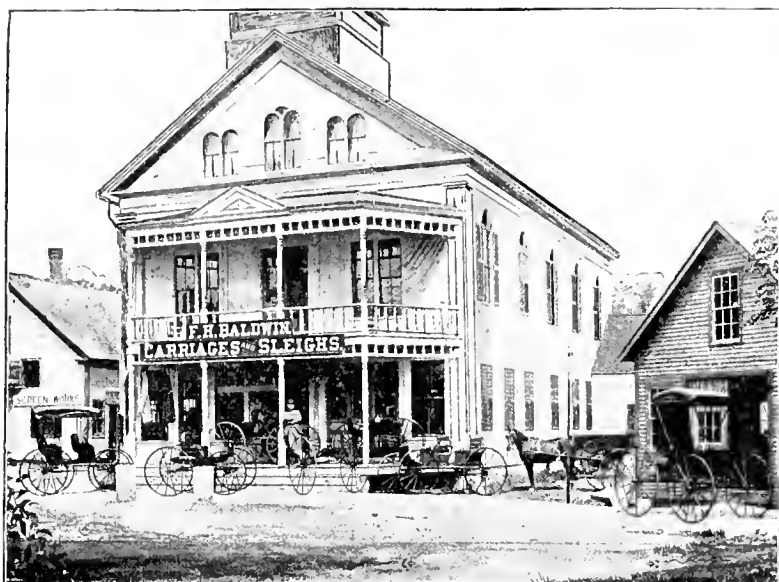
**CHESHIRE CHAIR COMPANY**, manufacturers of Oak, Walnut and Maple Cane-Seated Chairs, also Splint and Reed Seated and Chestnut Wood Seats; Manufactory, Railroad Street, Keene, N. H.; Warerooms, 337 and 341 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—In an examination of the business interests of this city, we are at the outset confronted with the Cheshire Chair Co., one of the most important manufactories in this section of the country. Established twenty years ago on a firm basis, the trade has gone on steadily increasing until it now extends to all the principal eastern cities, Philadelphia, and even as far west as Chicago. The greatest demand for this stock being at Philadelphia, the company has established a branch office in that city at 337 and 341 North Second street, where a full line of the products of the house can always be seen. All the manufacturing is done at Keene, where the facilities for carrying on this work are unexcelled. The premises utilized are located directly upon the line of the Fitchburg railroad, and a spur track, which runs to the factory, renders the advantages for receiving and shipping large invoices of goods unequalled. The buildings utilized are the factory proper, a three-story brick building, covering an area of 100×60 feet, and two large storehouses of equal or more capacity. The products of the establishment are oak and maple cane-seated chairs, together with splint and reed-seated chairs, and chestnut wood seats. They have won a widespread reputation for quality and finish wherever they are used, and better goods are not to be found in the market. Steady employment is given to sixty-five or more hands, who are all skillful workmen, brought up to the trade. The members of the firm are Messrs. G. W. McDuffee, C. E. and E. Joslin, all natives of this State. They are identified to a marked degree with the commercial interests of the city, which they have greatly advanced by the establishment of so extensive a business.

**C. B. LANCASTER & CO.**, manufacturers of Ladies', Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes, Keene, N. H.—There is much that is of more than ordinary interest in a review of the various manufacturing and business houses of this city. Many of them have been started in a modest way, but the growth of the greater number, their development and progress have been steady and rapid. An example to the point is the manufacturing establishment of C. B. Lancaster & Co. The original founder of the house was John Shaw, 2d, who commenced operations here in 1884. After carrying it on for five years, he was succeeded by the present proprietors, Messrs. C. B. Lancaster & Co., who have brought to bear not only a wide experience, but a substantial capital, which has increased the trade in a marked degree, and placed this house among the foremost manufactories in the State. The products of the establishment are ladies', misses' and children's boots and shoes. Though made in great quantities, the workmanship and finish are not in any degree slighted, and we have no hesitation in saying these goods are equal to any in the market. The factory comprises five floors, 150×50 feet in dimensions, and is fitted with all the latest and most improved machinery for carrying on this industry, including a 38 horse-power engine and a 50 horse-power boiler. Employment is furnished to three hundred operatives in the various departments of the establishment, whose wages form no slight addition to the fund that promotes the prosperity and industrial thrift of this community. In addition to the large factory in this city, Messrs. Lancaster & Co. own others, situated at Pittsfield, N. H., and Barnstead, N. H. They also handle the products of several other boot and shoe manufacturers. Orders may be sent to any of these addresses, or to 89 Bedford street, Boston, Mass., where the company maintains an office. It is hardly necessary to say in conclusion that Messrs. Lancaster & Co. do everything in their power to maintain the reputation of their goods, and keep them at the superior standard of excellence which has hitherto been theirs.

**F. D. GRISWOLD**, dealer in Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lard, Ham, Tripe, Sausage, Fruit, Vegetables, Beans, Pickles, etc.; Market No. 18 West Street, Keene, N. H.—If any experienced housekeeper were asked what methods of management would be most acceptable in the carrying on of a retail meat market, the answer would probably be in effect as follows: "Carrying a large and varied stock of reliable goods, selling the same at fair prices and never wilfully misrepresenting a single article sold." Now it is just this policy that has thus far characterized the enterprise now conducted by Mr. G. S. Griswold, and located at No. 18 West street, this city, and therefore it is easy to believe that a prosperous retail trade is being built up, although operations were only begun by Mr. F. D. Griswold in 1883. The proprietor of this establishment holds that the interests of his customers are identical with his own, and certainly the success met with thus far would seem to prove the correctness of this theory. The premises occupied cover an area of some 300 square feet, and contain an assortment of meats, vegetables, etc., that show Mr. Griswold to be prepared to cater to all classes of trade. He employs five competent assistants, and strives to serve every customer promptly, politeness being insisted upon in every case. The choicest cuts of meats may be bought here to excellent advantage, and the prices quoted will compare favorably with those asked elsewhere for goods of similar quality. Orders are delivered at short notice, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular.

**G. H. ALDRICH & SON**, Insurance, No. 6 Bridgman's Block, Keene, N. H.—Without denying the fact that practically all the insurance companies doing business in Keene are trustworthy and are disposed to carry on operations on an equitable basis, it still remains true that it is more desirable to hold policies in some of them than in others, for reasons which this is not the place to discuss, and as it is the business of local agencies to direct their patrons how to place their insurance to the best advantage, the rapidly growing popularity of such agencies needs no further explanation. That conducted by Messrs. G. H. Aldrich & Son was founded in 1877, and has a record which amply justifies the unusual degree of confidence placed in it by those most familiar with the methods practised. Mr. G. H. Aldrich and his son, Mr. H. C. Aldrich, are both natives of Swanzy, N. H., and are highly respected throughout Keene and vicinity. Their office is located at No. 6 Bridgman's Block, and comprises two rooms, measuring 25×30 and 15×30 feet in size. Three thoroughly competent assistants are employed, and callers are assured prompt and careful attention, communications by mail receiving immediate response. Messrs. Aldrich & Son are in a position to quote positively bottom rates, and the character of the insurance they offer can better be understood by careful examination of the following list: London & Lancashire Insurance Co., England; Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.; Phenix Insurance Co., New York; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia; New Hampshire Insurance Co., Manchester; Granite State Insurance Co., Portsmouth; Portsmouth Fire Association, Portsmouth; Home Manufacturers and Traders Mutual, Concord; State Mutual Insurance Co., Concord; Etna Mutual Insurance Co., Concord; American Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co., Concord; Concord Mutual, Concord (pays 15 per cent dividends on expiring policies); Manufacturers and Merchants Mutual Insurance Co., Concord (pays dividends 20 per cent on one year, 25 per cent on three years, 40 per cent on four years, and 50 per cent on five year policies); commercial Union Assurance Co., England; Queen Insurance Co., England; Liberty Insurance Co., New York; Mechanics and Traders Insurance Co., New Orleans; Guardian, London; Travelers Life and Accident Insurance Co., Hartford; Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Co., Hartford.

# F. H. BALDWIN,



DEALER IN

**Wagons, Carriages, Sleighs,**  
**HARNESSES,**  
**BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, ETC.,**

**15 to 21 Vernon Street, - Keene, N. H.**

Mr. F. H. Baldwin is entitled to a prominent position among the leading business men in this city. He is a wholesale and retail dealer in wagons, carriages, sleighs, harnesses, blankets, robes, whips, etc. As may be imagined, he is a very busy man, but he is always ready to give prompt and courteous attention to callers, and is very popular personally throughout this vicinity. Mr. Baldwin is a New Hampshire man by birth. He founded his present establishment in 1889, and enjoys an extensive trade in all departments of his business, as he furnishes nothing but dependable goods and quotes uniformly reasonable prices. The premises occupied by Mr. Baldwin are located at Nos. 15 to 21 Vernon street, comprising a wareroom covering an area of 2400 square feet, and two storage rooms 30×50 feet in dimensions, and one 30×40 feet in size. Competent assistants are constantly employed, and those wishing to secure first-class articles in any of the above named lines, would do well to give Mr. Baldwin an early call, as he is prepared to offer decided bargains in every department, while his facilities are so extensive that the heaviest orders can be filled at very short notice.

# J. A. FRENCH, PHOTOGRAPHER,

*And Publisher of a large line of Local and other Views of Choice Scenery,*

BRIDGMAN'S BLOCK, KEENE, N. H.

## A Few Chronological Items:

Commenced business in Richard's Block, 1861, under the firm name of French & Sawyer. Gallery and contents destroyed by fire, 1864. Established again in business in Bridgman's new block, 1866. In 1871, bought the interest of his partner, D. H. Sawyer. In 1879, O. P. Baston, an artist of long experience, began his services in Mr. French's studio and is still in his employ. In 1882, began the new process of working the dry plate, instantaneous photographs, and which at the present time is the only true method of making portraits and views. Mr. French has been a successful photographer, and one of three men of Keene who have been doing business in the same place for more than a quarter of a century. In 1890, he published a very neat and much desired souvenir of Keene, containing 60 views with historical sketch. Orders for them have been received from all parts of the U. S. He has made pictures to illustrate several of the town histories of Cheshire county, and many of the views in this work were made by him. His sign has been on C. Bridgman's block for the past 25 years. He is now taking fine pictures of all sizes of the children and grand-children of his former patrons. Any and all who are wishing pictures of themselves, or wish to select views of choice scenery, will make no mistake in visiting this large and well-known studio, four doors south of City Hall, Bridgman's block. In the making of views he has had large experience, having produced them in six different states and in over fifty towns and cities, as shown by his catalogue. In the taking of pictures of small children Mr. French is not excelled, as he has an original way of quieting and interesting the little ones. His talent has been acknowledged by the New York Daily Graphic, since he received the appointment of special photographer for that paper in this section. He was also class photographer for graduating class of 1881 and 1882 of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. His reception parlor is open to the public and is a pleasant place to spend a half hour or so, for there displayed will be found specimens of portraiture of celebrities, and views of scenery which are not excelled. Mr. French is a hard working artist, having labored in his profession over 30 years to attain the reputation which his work justly merits. His pictures may be found in China, Australia, Paris, Leipzig, and we might say in very many localities in foreign lands, as well as in our own country. During the past 25 years he has published a large assortment of views bearing his imprint, which have found places in many households in this and other countries. The secret of his success is that he devotes his personal attention to the details of his business, and aims to please his many patrons, giving them a full equivalent for their money. He believes in doing his work when promised, and in a systematic way, using only the best of material and producing pictures at prices as low as first-class work can be done for. Mr. French has, by the skill and care he displays with his subjects, and the rare beauty he places upon his work, stamped his productions as the finest to be procured in the city of Keene. He owns a Oxy-Hydrogen Stereopticon of high power; manufactures Slide Transparencies and illustrates lectures when desired. He is also class photographer of the Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt.

**ELLIS BROTHERS, Florists and Seedsmen,** Cut Flowers and Floral Work Furnished to Order, 203 Winchester Street, Keene, N. H.—The business carried on under the style of Ellis Brothers by Mr. Marcus Ellis, was founded in 1873, and has been under the sole control of the present proprietor since 1887. Mr. Ellis was born in Vermont, has served a year in the Keene City Council, and is well known not only in this section but among florists and flower lovers, and vegetable gardeners throughout the country, or rather the firm with which he is identified is thus widely known, for Ellis Brothers have many customers in every State and territory, and send out more greenhouse plants than any other firm in New England. Their flower seeds have a national reputation, the collections being particularly well and favorably known as they are decidedly the most popular twenty five cent packets sold in the United States. Their popularity is due entirely to intrinsic merit, for Messrs. Ellis Brothers do not seek to gain trade by offering chromos or pictures of any kind but put all the value into the seeds themselves, feeling confident that such a policy is endorsed by the most intelligent buyers. These packets were first placed upon the market in 1876, and were so manifestly superior to any that had preceded them at the same popular price, that they scored a prompt success which has been repeated every succeeding year, the result being that no other firm in the country sells so many twenty five cent packets annually. The opinion of purchasers is expressed in the following testimonial, taken almost at random from many received: "Messrs. Ellis Brothers: If your catalogue is ready please send it along, for I want to be getting a club. Last year I had your collection packets of asters, pansies and dianthus. They were the finest I ever had; in fact the finest about here. One of my neighbors tried a packet from another seedsman, for which was offered a premium for the largest pansy grown. He afterwards saw one of mine that measured nearly three inches across and asked me to get his pansy seed for him this year, as mine were much the finest with ordinary culture. Mrs. F. P. LIBBY." The floral department of the business is of course more limited in its scope than the seed department, but still goods are shipped to quite distant points, the firm soliciting orders from all parties living not over two days' journey by rail, and packing cut flowers, emblems, etc., so carefully and skillfully that they reach the purchaser in thoroughly satisfactory condition. Seasonable choice cut flowers can be furnished in practically any desired quantities

at very short notice, together with table, house and church decorations, artistic, appropriate and novel designs for weddings, balls and parties, funeral emblems, and in short, designs especially adapted to any of the almost innumerable uses to which flowers are now put. Messrs. Ellis Brothers have the best of mechanical facilities, carry a very large and varied stock of flowers, employ skilled assistants, and have had such experience as to fully qualify them to place their work in competition with the very best in the land. Orders are filled promptly, in the latest styles, and at reasonable prices, and a fairly comprehensive trial order will convince the most skeptical that Messrs. Ellis Brothers are prepared to furnish a service second to none in this country.

**D. W. GOODNOW, Insurance Agent,** Lane's Block, Keene, N. H.—It is comparatively easy to decide as to the placing of fire insurance, for all the leading fire companies offer practically equal advantages and the question to be considered is one of convenience rather than of cost or of security, but when a life policy is to be taken out the situation is essentially different, and amid the conflicting claims of the many competing companies it is very difficult for one who has given the matter no special study to decide which is most worthy of patronage. The writer, in common with thousands of others all over the country, thinks that the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, offers the most efficient, reliable, convenient and economical service, for this company is certainly the oldest and largest, and in the opinion of many experts and the general public, is also the safest and the best. Nearly \$300,000,000 have been paid to policy holders since 1843, and old as the company is it is fully up to the times, and in fact, is the leader in devising and issuing new and liberal policies. Mr. D. W. Goodnow represents the company in Keene and vicinity, and to him we would refer such of our readers as wish detailed and authoritative information concerning its plans, methods and resources, Mr. Goodnow being pleased to give all desired information, upon application in person or by mail. His office is in Lane's Block, west side of Central Square. He is a native of Sullivan, N. H., and during 1889 and 1890 was engaged in the general insurance business in this city, as a member of the firm of Goodnow & Sawyer, but since the beginning of the current year has made a specialty of representing the Mutual Life, of New York.



**DON I. PETTS, Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,** 19 Roxbury Street, Keene, N. H.—There are a number of good reasons why the clothing house conducted by Mr. Don I. Petts should be one of the most popular establishments of the kind in Keene, but they may all be summed up in a very few words—patrons are assured of getting full value for every penny expended. This clothing house is located at No. 19 Roxbury street, and opportunity is afforded to carry an extensive stock, for the premises made use of have a total area of 1200 square feet. Whether this opportunity is fully accepted or not can best be seen by a visit to the store, and the time so spent will by no means be lost, for everybody must have clothing, and everybody must consequently be directly interested in an establishment where a full line of dependable, fashionable and seasonable goods is always to be found, and where positively the lowest market rates are quoted at all times. The proprietor, Mr. D. I. Petts, is a native of Keene, and is intimately acquainted with every detail of the business, to which he gives close personal supervision, sparing no pains to keep the service at the very highest standard of efficiency. Competent assistants are employed, and uniformly courteous and careful attention is given to every caller, while every representation made will be found to be strictly in accordance with the facts, for the principle of the management is to sell goods entirely on their merits, and thus be sure of satisfying the most critical patrons. Clothing, hats, caps and furnishings may always be bought here at bottom figures, and the assortment is so varied that all tastes can surely be suited. Mr. Petts bought out the stock of Franklin & Swan, custom tailors, and added to his already large and complete stock.

**H. E. LAKE, Pianos and Organs,** No. 13 Church Street, Keene, N. H.—There is no disguising the fact that fraud has come to be intimately associated with the sale of musical instruments in general and particularly of pianos and organs, and this being the case it is obvious that purchasers can not be too careful to place their orders with reputable and responsible dealers only, who are permanently located and have a future interest in an instrument sold as to whether time shall prove it to be satisfactory or not, and which may not be the case with an agent who comes along and sells whatever he can make the most present profit on and then is gone never to be seen again in that section. The only safe way is to buy of a house you know to be honorable and well equipped, and certainly no exceptions can be taken in either of these respects to the one conducted by Mr. H. E. Lake. This gentleman is a native of Saxton River, Vt., and started his present business in Keene in 1872, and has had many years' experience in the handling of pianos, organs, etc. Mr. Lake occupies a store located at No. 13 Church street, covering an area of some 900 square feet. A large stock of pianos, organs, music, and musical merchandise, is constantly carried, an extensive retail business being done, and absolutely bottom prices quoted, and we may add that every article sold is guaranteed to prove precisely as represented. Mr. Lake employs two competent assistants and gives very careful attention to the many details of his business and is deservedly popular among the many customers of this well-known establishment. Goods are cheerfully shown at any time, all desired information being promptly given on application.

**GEO. W. RUSSELL, Wheelwright; Light and Heavy Wagons and Carts built to order; also Wheels and Wheel Stock; first-class Repairing done in all its branches; Planing and Band Sawing;** 56 Mechanic Street, Keene, N. H.—Although it is a comparatively easy matter to construct a "handsome" carriage or wagon by the liberal use of paint and varnish, still the old proverb hits the nail on the head when it says "handsome is that handsome does," and the finest appearing of vehicles is of but little value unless it has other and more practical qualities to recom-

mend it. Strength, lightness, durability, style; all these qualities must be combined in a carriage before it can be considered as first class, and it is owing to his success in "striking" this combination that the productions of Mr. Geo. W. Russell have gained the high reputation they now enjoy. This gentleman is a native of Ridgeboro, Vt., and is well known throughout this city as a first-class wheelwright and light and heavy wagon and cart builder, also light and heavy repairing done. The enterprise now conducted by Mr. Russell was founded by him in 1873. The premises occupied are located at No. 56 Mechanic street, and cover an area of some 3,200 square feet, where the manufacture of light and heavy wagons and carts is carried on, as well as the wheelwright business, and first-class repairing in all its branches, planing and band sawing is done, and wheels and wheel stock are dealt in. Our space will not permit us to describe the many facilities observable at this well equipped establishment, and we can only say that they are of the best, and are operated by a twenty-horse power engine. Thoroughly capable and reliable workmen are constantly employed, thus ensuring the prompt execution of all work entrusted to this house. Mr. Russell is in a position to guarantee his work in all branches of his business, and can meet all competition as regards prices or finish. Give him a call.

**CHESHIRE TANNING CO., F. L. Pitcher,** agent, Keene, N. H.—Among those Keene industries which have done so much to make that city known as one of the most enterprising in New Hampshire that of tanning deserves prominent mention, for it has been carried on here to a greater or less extent for many years and the product is shipped to many widely distant points. The Cheshire Tanning Company carry on one of the most extensive and best equipped tanneries in the State, and their product is worthy of the facilities employed, for it is not only very large in amount but is of high and uniform quality, and is regularly used by many successful manufacturers of boots, shoes, and leather goods in general. The company was organized in 1885, but the business is of much earlier origin, having been established in 1873 by Messrs. Bigelow & Simons. Very spacious premises are utilized and an elaborate plant of improved machinery is made use of, power being afforded by a sixty-five-horse engine and an eighty horse boiler. Employment is given to thirty-five assistants, and the business is under the direct management of Mr. F. L. Pitcher, who holds the position of agent, and gives the enterprise close and careful supervision.

**JOHN CARPENTER, dealer in Harness,** Keene, N. H.—Mr. John Carpenter is a native of Surry, N. H., and has carried on the harness business since 1872, and was formerly of the firm of C. F. Holton & Co. His store is centrally located, and covers an area of 875 square feet, and here may be found a full line of harness goods. These are offered at the lowest market rates, and as care is taken to handle nothing that cannot be confidently guaranteed to prove as represented, it would be difficult to find a more advantageous place at which to trade. Mr. Carpenter is a retail harness maker, and is prepared to do custom work in a superior manner at short notice, and to fill orders for all kinds of repairing with neatness and dispatch. Every order, large or small, is assured immediate and careful attention, and no fancy charges are made under any circumstances. He is agent for the Mica Axle Grease, which is considered the best article of the kind. Three competent assistants are employed, and we have no hesitation in guaranteeing satisfaction to those who may avail themselves of the inducements offered by Mr. Carpenter, for his stock is first class in all respects, and all orders for making or repairing will be promptly executed in neat, durable and thoroughly satisfactory manner, and at exceedingly moderate prices.



**BULLARD & STOWELL**, dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lard, Hams, Sausage, Fruit, Vegetables, Pickles, Canned Goods, Nuts, Spices, etc., No. 2 Main Street, Keene, N. H.—This business was first started in 1863 by Mr. George Jackson, in 1877 Mr. Henry M. Darling became proprietor, and in 1891, he in turn sold to Mr. Ervin M. Bullard and Mr. Carl N. Stowell. They deal in beef, pork, mutton, lard, hams, sausage, fruit, vegetables, pickles, canned goods, nuts, spices, etc., doing a very large business both wholesale and retail in character, and catering to all classes of trade. The store is conveniently located at No 2 Main street, and one is always sure to find here a large and varied stock of goods, and whether you want the choicest cuts of beef or a few pounds of soup stock you are assured prompt and courteous attention and will get just what you want at the lowest market rates. Employment is given to four competent assistants and orders can be filled at short notice at all times. These gentlemen sell goods strictly on their merits and every article bought of them is guaranteed to prove as represented so that the most inexperienced purchasers are sure of getting full value at this well-managed store. The store occupied covers an area of 1800 square feet, enabling them to keep constantly on hand a large stock of goods which are always fresh and first class in every respect.

**GURNSEY BROS. & CO.**, Bakers and Cigar dealers, Keene, N. H.—The establishment conducted by Gurnsey Bros. & Co., is well worthy of prominent and favorable mention, for the entire community are interested in an enterprise which has for its object the furnishing of nutritious and palatable bread, also all kinds of fancy biscuits, to the public at moderate rates, and this is just what Messrs. Gurnsey Bros. & Co. are prepared to do, as a visit to their establishment, and a trial of their productions, will prove to the satisfaction of the most skeptical. These gentlemen have been identified with their business since 1886, at which date they succeeded Mr. G. O. Hayward. They are well-known bakers and manufacturers of the celebrated "Keene" common crackers besides other fancy crackers and biscuits. The bakery covers three floors, 228x40 feet in dimensions. The first floor is devoted to the manufacture of crackers and shipping department, second for packing and storage, and the third for packing and storage. The capacity of the house is fifteen barrels of flour a day. The bakery is a model of cleanliness, and every department is conducted equally with that of the other. The products of this house are well known throughout the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, and give universal satisfaction, and cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious. Employment is given to ten competent assistants and no pains is spared to produce first-class goods, the materials being carefully selected, and the various details being given close personal supervision by the proprietors, who are thus enabled to guarantee that their products shall prove just as represented. In addition to their manufacturing and wholesale business in bread, cake, crackers, etc., Messrs. Gurnsey Bros. & Co. deal extensively in cigars. Their entire stock is so frequently renewed as always to be fresh and tempting, while the prices quoted are exceedingly low.

**KEENE STEAM DYE HOUSE**, A. W. Perkins, Proprietor, Mechanic Street, Keene, N. H.—While the theory of dyeing is very simple, the practice of it presents so great a variety of difficulties that it requires no small degree of experience and ability to ensure satisfactory results. If any of our readers have ever used or tried to use, some of the various "household" dyes so widely advertised, they have reason to subscribe to the truth of the above statement, and to join with us in advising those who have anything they want dyed, to entrust the carrying out of the necessary operations to the hands of those who make it their special business and have all their necessary facilities at their command. It is universally con-

ceded that at the Keene Steam Dye House, the very finest work in the line of cleaning and dyeing, for since he succeeded Mr. C. B. Perkins in business in 1880, no trouble has been spared to accomplish the most satisfactory results. Mr. Perkins is in a position to execute all orders at short notice. The most delicate and costly fabric can be cleansed and dyed without injury. Those wishing detailed information regarding prices, etc., will be courteously and intelligently answered on application at the above address. While particular attention is paid to doing work well, rather than cheaply, the magnitude of the business done and the completeness of the equipments, enables the proprietor to quote prices satisfactory to the most economical. Mr. A. W. Perkins is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of rubber stamps, which include all kinds of self-linking hand stamps, printing wheels, daters, initial ink pads, stamp racks, stencils, etc. For full particulars, or catalogue of which, address A. W. Perkins, Keene, N. H.

**ALBERT E. FISH**, manufacturer of Door and Window Screens, Sliding Screens a Specialty, Factory Vernon Street, Keene, N. H.—A few testimonials of those that use my screens:

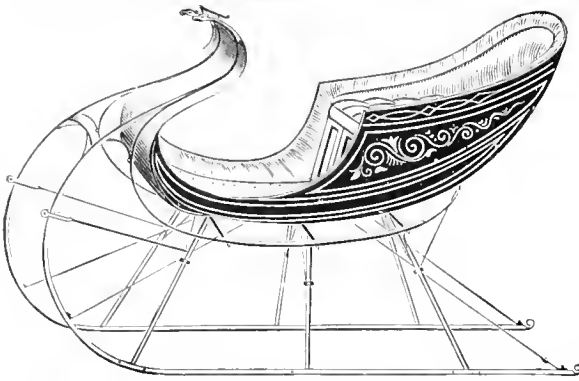


S. E. Currier, Real Estate and Insurance, No. 302 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., No. 344 Medford Street, Somerville, Mass. "I wish to say that the screens which you have put into my office and house at Somerville, are very satisfactory in every respect, and your house deserves patronage and will command success."

Frederic Faulkner, Woolen Manufacturer, Lowell, Mass. "The screens you furnished for my house are very satisfactory."

Chas. H. Conant, Counsellor at Law, Lowell, Mass., says: "Your screens have been put in by your men in a very satisfactory manner. Your contract in reference thereto has been fulfilled to the letter in every particular. I shall recommend your screens whenever I have an opportunity."

**CHASE & RICHARDS**, dealers in Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Buffum's Block, directly opposite the Cheshire House, Keene, N. H.—Messrs. Chase & Richards have been engaged in business in this city for eleven years. The former is a native of Charlestown, N. H., the latter was born and brought up in Keene. When these gentlemen associated themselves as a firm and chose Keene as the locality for their business enterprise, they showed both wisdom and farsightedness. The house established by them in 1879, soon became popular in this city and vicinity, and with each year the custom has increased, and with it, the prosperity of its proprietors. Messrs. Chase & Richards do a purely retail business as clothiers and custom tailors. They have a fine stock of ready made clothing of the leading materials and styles for men and boys, and they employ skillful tailors, who make clothes to order at short notice. It is undoubtedly most satisfactory to wear custom-made clothing, but many persons find that ready-made articles are brought to such a state of perfection in these days, that such garments not only fit well but do good service and are less expensive. However this may be, we would advise our readers, if they can afford it, to give a custom order to Messrs. Chase & Richards, and find out if the outlay is not profitably invested. The premises occupied by this house are situated in Buffum's block, directly opposite the Cheshire House. Two floors of 22x80 feet are used, which are attractively and especially fitted up for their trade. Employment is given to sixteen assistants, who are kept busy in the different departments. Gentlemen will find here the finest selection and the largest stock in Cheshire county in clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods.

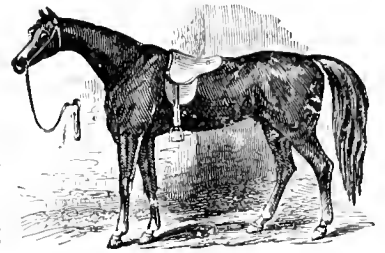


**J. & F. FRENCH**, manufacturers and dealers in Carriages and Sleighs, Church Street, Keene, N. H.—During the forty-nine years that the above named firm have carried on the manufacture of carriages and sleighs in Keene, their work has become so thoroughly and favorably known to the residents of this vicinity that nothing we can say concerning it will be new to them, but as this book will circulate widely in other sections of the State, we take pleasure in making the most favorable mention possible of their productions, in the hope of inducing some who are in want of a strictly reliable vehicle to investigate the advantages they offer. This establishment, which is the oldest of its kind in this city, was founded in 1841, by Messrs. J. & F. French. Since the death of Mr. French, which occurred in 1887, Mr. C. A. Jones, the present able proprietor, has continued the business under the old firm name. Mr. Jones was formerly connected with Mr. French, and is a gentleman thoroughly conversant with every branch of the business. He has had a long experience in his line of business, and gives careful personal supervision to affairs, allowing no imperfect work to leave the establishment with his knowledge. The premises occupied are located on Church street, comprising five buildings besides a blacksmith shop, equipped throughout with all modern facilities. Carriages and sleighs of all kinds are manufactured and dealt in, and are offered at the lowest rates consistent with the use of suitable material, and the employment of skilled workmen. Orders are filled at remarkably short notice, very extensive facilities being available. This firm also does an extensive repairing business in all its branches. A fine assortment of carriages and sleighs is carried in stock, and those wishing anything in this line would do well to give Mr. Jones a call before placing orders elsewhere, as we are sure that their interests will be greatly advanced by so doing.

**C. W. WYMAN**, wholesale and retail dealer in Meats, Provisions, Produce, Fruits, etc., 21 Roxbury Street, Keene, N. H.—It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that there is a great variety of articles included under the head of meats, provisions, etc., and that the concern dealing in such articles must carry an extensive stock if it is to be prepared to fill all orders entrusted to it, promptly and satisfactorily. Certainly the stock to be found at the establishment of Mr. C. W. Wyman, at No. 21 Roxbury street, Keene, N. H., would seem to be sufficiently large to allow of all commissions being executed without delay, and a further inspection shows it to be as varied as it is large, and in short, just such an assortment as it would naturally seem that a man of Mr. Wyman's experience and ability would choose. He has built up an extensive wholesale and retail trade, as his prices are invariably as low as the market will permit, and the quality of the goods handled is unsurpassed. The premises made use of cover an area of 1,500 square feet. This space is fully taken advantage of, and the large and varied stock constantly carried includes meats of all kinds, also provisions, produce, fruits, etc. Employment is given to four assistants and all customers are served not only promptly,

but also courteously and special pains taken to deliver orders with perfect accuracy to any part of the city free of charge. Mr. Wyman is a native of Keene, and is well known in social, as well as business circles of this city, he having been twenty-five years in this business.

**PUTNEY & WATKINS**, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, rear of City Hotel, Keene, N. H.—Keene is so noted for its beautiful scenery and the excellence of its roads, that there is no need of our calling attention to either of



these facts in order to point out how enjoyable a drive in the vicinity of Keene must be. Few of her residents are unfamiliar with the pleasure of carriage riding, but many of them allow year after year to go by without indulging in amusements of this kind because "they really haven't the time." There can be but one answer to this plea. If you haven't time, make it; you will find it worth your while. Nobody can afford the time to be sick, yet many are found to waste weeks on account of illness, when more out-door recreation would have preserved their health and made them more successful than ever in business. It is by no means necessary to own a team in order to enjoy driving, for there are livery stables in abundance in this vicinity, some good, some bad, and some indifferent. Clearly belonging to the first class is the one carried on by Messrs. Putney & Watkins, for everything in and about the premises seems to indicate first-class accommodations, and those who have made trial of the turnouts furnished here speak in the warmest terms of the enterprise and liberality of the management. Mr. N. Putney is a native of Fitzwilliams, N. H., and Mr. Albert Watkins of Walpole, N. H. They began operations in Keene, in 1889, and now occupy the stable rear of City Hotel. The premises afford accommodations for fifty horses, being 100x75 feet in dimensions and having a large loft for storing hay. Employment is given to four competent and reliable assistants. An extensive livery, feed and sale business is done, and stylish teams are furnished at short notice, and no pains will be spared to fully maintain the exceptional reputation now held by this establishment.

**BOSTON 5 AND 10 CENT STORE**, Provonchee & Co., Proprietors, 22 and 24 Main Street, Keene, N. H.—Keene's "Boston 5 and 10 Cent Store," is one that fully deserves its name, for after a thorough inspection of its stock and prices and a comparison of them with those of Bailey (who conducts what is by far the most extensive establishment of the kind in Boston or New England). We are prepared to assert that the comparison is by no means entirely in favor of the Metropolitan enterprise. Of course it would be absurd to intimate that our Keene store contained so heavy a stock, but it is a fact that in those lines that are carried by it, it offers fully as great inducements to buyers as Mr. Bailey ever did. The "Boston 5 and 10 Cent Store," was founded in 1887, by Messrs. Provonchee & Co. Both of the members of this firm are natives of New Hampshire, and possessed of that liberal enterprise and readiness to take advantage of any peculiarity of the market without which great success in such a business as they are engaged in is impossible. The premises occupied are located at Nos. 22 and 24 Main Street, and comprise one floor and basement, each covering an area of 1,500 square feet, and a really tremendous stock of crockery, glass, etc., in short all that endless array of articles carried in a store of this kind, is on hand and sold at wholesale and retail. Employment is afforded to four active and polite assistants and any article in stock will be promptly and cheerfully shown.

# C. H. CLARK,

KEENE, N. H.,

DEALER IN

## Paints, Oils AND Varnishes

CARRIAGE,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,

Natural and Hardwood Finishing.

Give me a call before making contracts.

Competent Workmen. Reasonable Prices.

Carriage shop 95 Cross street,

Store 36 Main street, under Bakery.

Telephone 22-4.

**KEENE STEAM LAUNDRY, J. A. Toof,** Proprietor, 56 Church Street, Keene, N. H.—No more perfect sign of advanced civilization could be given than that offered by a modern steam laundry, for its presence in a community shows first, that cleanliness prevails; and second, that the people have learned to avoid one fruitful cause of domestic trouble. There is really no more reason why washing should be done at home, than there is why our shoes should be made at home, or any other operation performed that can be more easily and cheaply attended to outside. Some of our readers may take exception to the "cheap" clause in that sentence, and say that it is not justified by the facts, but if they will go to the trouble of estimating all the drawbacks consequent upon domestic washing—the extra fuel burned, the time occupied, the space taken up, the risks run, the constant and exasperating trials to strength and patience experienced,—we think that they will find on comparison that we are not so far wrong after all; and then the results attained! Look at the work turned out in the ordinary course of business by the Keene Steam Laundry, and see how it compares with the best that can be done at home. Is it not superior? Every facility is at hand, skilled labor employed, constant supervision exercised—is it any wonder that the results are more satisfactory? The Keene Steam Laundry has been under the management of Mr. J. A. Toof since 1887, and is located at No. 56 Church street, and comprises spacious premises, 2500 square feet in dimensions, which are fully equipped with all modern conveniences, operated by an eight-horse power engine and fifteen horse power boiler. Mr. Toof, the proprietor of the Keene Steam Laundry is a native of Canada, he employs eleven efficient assistants, and spares no pains to serve the public in the best manner possible, and as a result, a very large business has been established which shows every sign of a continuous and pronounced increase.

**G. WARDWELL & CO.,** wholesale and retail dealers in Wall Paper; with H. E. Fay, Clark's Block, Keene, N. H.—It is an undoubted fact that such an important trade centre in this part of the country as Keene should be supplied with houses engaged in all the prominent branches of business. Perhaps few towns of its size are as well off in this particular as Keene, not only on account of the number of business enterprises successfully carried in her midst, but for the superior excellence which is manifest in a great many of them. Forming one of this class of houses, and maintaining a prominent position among the business interests of the city, is the firm of G. Wardwell & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in wall paper, window shades, room mouldings, picture hooks, etc. There is fashion in wall papers as in most other things, but the dictates of fashion are not always in the best taste and they soon change. Therefore in choosing an important article like wall paper, it is well to apply to persons who are thoroughly experienced in handling it, and we take pleasure in recommending as such Messrs. G. Wardwell & Co., who have been established in this city since 1887. Their store is situated in Clark's block, and occupies two floors, each measuring 35x25 feet. It is well stocked with the newest patterns of modern, artistic wall paper, the patterns and coloring of which will be found in many instances to be exceedingly beautiful. The members of the firm are both natives of this State, and Mr. Wardwell has spent twenty-four years in the wall paper business, spending the first seven years in Albany, N. Y., and the last seventeen with James S. Warren and his various partners in New York, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of manufacturing all kinds of paper, from a white blank to the finest hand made goods. Mr. Fay, who is a member of this firm has in connection with his jewelry business had the management and personal supervision of his business ever since it was first established, and we feel assured that all dealings with these gentlemen cannot but be perfectly satisfactory, and an inspection of their stock will repay the time spent on it. Two assistants are employed in this establishment, who are uniformly courteous to all customers.

**H. E. FAY,** dealer in Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Jewelry, etc., etc.; Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty; Clarke's Block, Keene, N. H.—Mr. H. E. Fay is a native of East Alstead, N. H., but during the many years that he has been engaged in active business in Keene he has become so thoroughly identified with the development of that community and its mercantile affairs, as to have become as truly representative a citizen as would have been possible had he been born here. He founded his present business in 1879, and it has long been regarded as among the leaders in its special line. Mr. Fay is one of the most generally known of our local merchants. His store is located in Clarke's block, and has an area of 450 square feet, it containing a very complete stock of clocks, watches, spectacles, silver ware, opera glasses, gold pens and pencils, fountain pens, jewelry, etc., etc., comprising the productions of the most reputable manufacturers and including the very latest fashionable novelties. Mr. Fay employs two competent assistants, and quotes moderate prices on all his goods, and as they are in every instance guaranteed to prove just as represented, it is natural that his store should be one of the most popular in the city. Mr. Fay is agent for the justly celebrated Rockford watch and we find it a great favorite with those who have ever carried one. He also has a complete line of silver plated ware and rolled stock plated vest chains made to his order and stamped with his own name on each article, and no better goods than these can be found for the price, every one being fully warranted. Those of our readers who have valuable watches needing repair, should entrust them to Mr. H. E. Fay as he makes a specialty of fine watch repairing in all its branches.

# WM. G. HALL,

DEALER IN

## Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Small Wares

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

KID GLOVES AND CORSETS, SPECIALTIES.

*Agent for Butterick's Patterns and Hall's Bazar Dress Forms.*

Ladies' Exchange, Colony's Block, Keene, N. H.

The enterprise carried on by Mr. Wm. G. Hall was started by him in 1880, having been conducted under his able management for the past ten years. The premises occupied are located in Colony's Block, and are popularly known as the Ladies' Exchange. This establishment comprises two floors, each covering an area 1440 square feet, there being a most carefully chosen stock carried, comprising dry goods, fancy goods, small wares, kid gloves, corsets, etc. Mr. Hall is also agent for Butterick's patterns and Hall's Bazar Dress Forms. He has built up a steadily increasing trade, both wholesale and retail in character, for discriminating purchasers are quick to recognize genuine inducements, and it is very generally understood in this community that he offers advantages at least as great as any to be had elsewhere in this section. All goods are fully guaranteed to prove as represented, the stock always contains the latest fashionable novelties, and as five efficient assistants are employed, callers may depend upon receiving immediate and polite attention. Mr. Hall is a native of Westminster, Vermont. He is well known throughout Keene and vicinity, for he is a careful buyer, and quotes the lowest market rates in every department of his store.

M. V. WRIGHT, M.D., D.D.S., Dentistry, over Chase & Richards, Keene, N. H.—There are three stock excuses for not having the teeth properly attended to when they show signs of decay,—first, "I can't spare the time"; second, "I can't afford it"; third, (which is generally the real reason for neglect) "I am afraid of the pain." As for the first, it is no excuse at all, for a person who can't spare the time to have his teeth put in order may as well assert that he hasn't time to breathe or to do anything else essential to the preservation of health, for if anything is sure it is that defective teeth seriously affect the general health, and this fact disposes of the second excuse, for if one can't afford to pay out a few dollars to assure the maintenance of his health he can't afford to live. As for the third and most honest excuse, we confess a sincere sympathy for those who advance it, for we have "been there ourselves," and have when suffering from an aching molar debated the question "whether 'twere better to suffer the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." But the result of our experience at that time was to convince us that nowadays fear of pain from dental operations is almost entirely groundless, and this judgment has been confirmed by subsequent observation. Improved anesthetics, improved appliances and improved methods of operations have robbed dentistry of all its former terrors, and provided care be taken to visit a thoroughly competent practitioner equipped with the latest apparatus and versed in the most approved methods of procedure, not one operation in a dozen will involve the slightest pain. In this connection we take pleasure in directing attention to the nature of the service offered by Dr. M. V. Wright, for this gentleman has the experience and the mechanical facilities to enable him to carry on operations to the best possible advantage. He is a graduate of the dental department of the University of Maryland in Baltimore, and began practice in Keene in 1889, and has already established an enviable reputation throughout this

vicinity as a gentle, skillful and thorough dentist, who is moderate in his charges, considerate to his patients and thoroughly trustworthy in every respect. His office is located over Chase & Richards in the Buffum Block, and callers are assured prompt and courteous attention.

A. W. DAVIS, Restaurant, and dealer in Confectionery, Ice Cream, Fruits, Cigars and Tobacco, No. 13 Roxbury Street, Keene, N. H.—People who are fond of confectionery, like to know where and how it is made, and to feel sure they are not eating poisons in attractive guise. An establishment which makes a specialty of manufacturing this delicacy and to which we beg to call our reader's attention, was founded in 1886 by Frank Jones. He carried it on for two years when Mr. C. A. Fadesch succeeded Mr. Jones. The present proprietor, A. W. Davis succeeded to the business in 1891. Mr. Davis is an expert in the making of fine confectionery of all varieties. At his establishment may be seen attractively displayed, all the choice grades of delicate candies, as well as the more simple, home-made kinds. It is hardly necessary to say that the materials used in their manufacture are of the best, and no deleterious article of any kind is allowed for flavoring, coloring or ingredient. Mr. Davis does both a wholesale and retail business. Besides the confectionery department he keeps a selected stock of cigars and tobacco on hand. The store is situated at 13 Roxbury street, and is of 20×40 feet dimensions. This is used entirely as a salesroom, the manufacturing being done in the basement. Mr. Davis is a native of Keene and is already well known throughout this locality. He has an efficient assistant but gives his personal attention to every detail of the business. The store is well patronized and custom is constantly increasing. In connection he keeps a large and first-class restaurant, serving meals at all hours, also by the day or week as parties may desire.

# M. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Ranges, Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus,

*GAS FIXTURES AND MILL SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.*

Plumbers' Materials and Plumbing a Specialty.

Estimates cheerfully given.

CITY HOTEL BLOCK, KEENE, N. H.

"THE KEENE HARNESS," Wilkinson & McGregor, wholesale Harness Manufacturers, Factory and Salesroom, 39 Main Street, Keene, N. H.—More than thirty five years have elapsed since the business now carried on by Messrs. Wilkinson & McGregor was founded, and the management of it cannot possibly be given higher praise than is embodied in the simple statement that the goods produced have gained in popularity every year. "The Keene Harness," made by this representative firm needs no eulogy in these columns for it is not only very widely known but is generally accepted by the most experienced buyers as the best value in harness now on the market. It is made in many styles each of which is specially adapted to certain uses and all of which combined form a line exceptionally complete and covering about all the uses to which harness is put. Operations were begun in 1855 by Mr. S. S. Wilkinson, and Mr. D. McGregor was admitted to partnership in 1880. He is a native of Prince Edward's Island, and Mr. Wilkinson was born in New Hampshire, has held the office of quartermaster general of the State, and has also served on the Keene board of aldermen. The firm are wholesale harness manufacturers and dealers in blankets, robes, trunks, bags, whips, etc., utilizing spacious and well-arranged premises at No. 39 Main street, comprising a factory occupying four floors measuring 40x80 feet, and warerooms occupying two floors of the dimensions of 70x20 feet. The factory is fitted up with the most improved machinery, including a twenty-five-horse boiler and a fifteen-horse engine, employment is given to fifty assistants, and the firm are prepared to fill the heaviest orders at very short notice.

JOHN M. DUFFY, dealer in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 32 Church Street, Keene, N. H.—No doubt there are many of our readers who know perfectly well what a "clean" stock is, but as there are probably some who do not fully understand what is meant by that expression, we will state that it means an assortment of fresh, seasonable goods, new and attractive in style, reliable in make and fully adapted to meet the wants of the residents of the section in which it is located. Or if this explanation be not perfectly plain just visit the store of Mr. John M. Duffy, located at No. 32 Church street, and examine the assortment of boots, shoes and rubbers, to be found there, for this is a "clean" stock in the best sense of the term, and does not contain one single item to make it otherwise. It is perfectly natural that such should be the case, for Mr. Duffy only began business here in 1887, and every article came direct from the manufacturer. All classes of trade are catered to, and shoes for working and for dress wear may be purchased here to equal advantage. Ladies', gents', children's, and misses' goods are dealt in, and the lowest market rates are quoted on all the articles handled. Mr. Duffy is a native of Keene, and is very well known throughout the city. He gives personal attention to customers, and every caller is assured immediate and polite service.

MISS I. G. KIRK, Millinery. Prices low and work first class. Nearly opposite Post Office, 23 Roxbury Street, Keene, N. H.—An establishment which well represents the enterprise and liberal methods of Keene's business, is that carried on by Miss I. G. Kirk. This undertaking was founded in 1890 by its present proprietress, who is fully prepared to give complete satisfaction to her patrons. This lady is a native of Springfield, Vt., and is very highly respected throughout Keene and vicinity. The premises occupied are located at No. 23 Roxbury street, nearly opposite post office. The stock on hand although of course varying with the season, is always well worthy of inspection, as it includes millinery of every description, and is sure to contain the latest fashionable novelties in those lines. Trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets are offered at the lowest market prices, while custom millinery work is very extensively done, orders being filled at remarkably short notice, competent and obliging assistants being always on hand. This house is noted for the tastefulness, as well as for the general excellence of its order work, every effort being made to suit the article to the individual, and to combine fashion with appropriateness. Every lady can appreciate a really good milliner, one in whose judgment she has confidence, for as "we cannot see ourselves as others see us," and everyone should strive to look as well as her circumstances will allow, it is a great satisfaction to feel that there is one who will take an interest in you, and would not allow you to leave her store unless the goods obtained there were in every way suitable. Miss Kirk has already won the confidence of her patrons and her success is assured.

MRS. L. A. ALEXANDER, manufacturer of and dealer in Hair Work of all kinds; also Millinery and Fancy Goods; No. 8 Winter Street, Keene, N. H.—If a vote were to be taken of our Keene business establishments, we are sure that the one carried on by Mrs. L. A. Alexander, at No. 8 Winter street would be among the leading favorites of the ladies. Mrs. Alexander is a native of Peterboro, N. H., and started the enterprise referred to in 1867. She has always made it a point to keep faith with her customers, consequently the most cordial relations have been established, and it is everywhere agreed that no better endorsement of the dependable quality of an article need be wished than the fact of its being recommended by Mrs. Alexander. Her stock is an extensive one and consists of fashionable hair work, and fancy goods of all kinds, including the latest novelties, a choice selection being offered at very low prices. Dressing, cutting and curling ladies and children's hair can generally be attended to without annoying delay, as there are four competent assistants constantly employed. Goods will be cheerfully shown, and every opportunity will be given to callers to ascertain what is best suited to their needs, while no article is misrepresented in the slightest degree. Mrs. Alexander works hard to provide for her patrons, and certainly deserves the high degree of success which she has attained.

**D. H. SAWYER, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agency, 38 Lane's Block, Keene, N. H.**—It is of course perfectly natural that the public should prefer to place insurance through old established agencies, for although it is true that agencies assume no personal responsibility for the good faith of the companies for which they act, still, the mere fact that an agency has received public support for many years, argues that its management take pains to represent reliable and liberal companies only, and it is obviously for the interest of those in charge of an agency of long and honorable standing to neglect no fair means to protect the interests of their patrons, and thus ensure the steady continuance of the extensive patronage such an agency is almost sure to receive. Hence the wide and still extending popularity of the agency conducted by Mr. D. H. Sawyer at No. 38 Lane's block, is very easy to understand, for this is one of the oldest in this section of the State, having been founded in 1846 by the late George Tilden, who was succeeded in 1889 by Messrs. Goodnow & Sawyer, the latter assuming sole control in 1891. Mr. Sawyer is a native of Marlow, N. H., but has long resided in Keene, having served two years as councilman and eight years as water superintendent, and is almost universally known hereabouts in business and social circles. He represents some of the strongest domestic and foreign fire, life and accident companies, and is prepared to place insurance to any amount on dwelling houses and furniture, merchandise, machinery, churches and school houses, and insurable property in general. Life policies will be written in all the most desirable forms, also all lines of accident insurance, and the terms are in every instance as low as can be obtained in connection with equal security. Mr. Sawyer represents the following leading companies: Hartford, Aetna, North British and Mercantile, Norwich Union, Massachusetts Mutual and Fire, American of New York, Underwriters Association, all fire companies, also the Standard Accident, Michigan, and the Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, of London, England.

**DAVIS, WRIGHT & CO., dealers in Plumbers' Earthenware, Brass Plumbing Goods, Hot Water Heaters, Iron and Lead Pipe, Steam Heaters; Plumbing and House Heating; 49 Main Street, Keene, N. H.**—As a sanitary measure for promoting health the plumbing trade undoubtedly stands in the front rank of modern improvements. So many direful consequences have been proved to be the outcome of defective work in this line that considerable attention has been called to the subject, and many of our prominent scientific men have been led to study it in detail. In this connection we desire to speak of the firm of Davis, Wright & Co. Founded in 1865 by Messrs. Wells & Davis, the house at once became an important factor in the development of the city. The name of the establishment has since been changed, first to Davis & Wright, and in 1881 to Davis, Wright & Co. The new members of the firm have in no way changed the policy of the house, which has always been to deal fairly and honorably with every one. They are prompt in their attention to all work entrusted to them, whether it be the plumbing and heating of a new building or repairing and general jobbing. They also do a large business as dealers in plumbers' supplies, such as brass and earthenware goods, hot water and steam heaters, iron and lead pipe, etc., etc. The premises occupied are situated at No. 49 Main street, where they occupy three floors of 65x35 feet dimensions, which are fitted up with every convenience for business purposes. The individual members of the firm are W. L. Davis, F. M. Davis and Virgil A. Wright. They are practical business men who keep pace with all the many improvements that have been introduced into their line of industry, and who believe in retaining the prominent position they occupy in the trade. Employment is given to a force of from ten to fifteen workmen, and all orders are attended to promptly and carefully.

**KEENE FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK, Keene, N. H.**—Every man, and every woman, too, for that matter, should have a general knowledge of the principles governing banking, for it is to total lack of such knowledge that the origin of many speculative careers ending disastrously may be traced, and besides, such knowledge will do more than any other one thing to show the unsoundness of all theories of government or of social life which are based on the assumption that the interests of capital are, and under present conditions, of necessity must be, opposed to those of labor. An excellent way to gain a good idea of banking principles and methods is to study a representative financial institution, and no more truly representative one can be found in this State than the Keene Five Cents Savings Bank, which has the custody of millions of the people's money, and is justly regarded in financial and general business circles as a model institution of its kind, unsurpassed even in New England, where savings banks have reached their highest development. A study of the bank's financial condition will serve to confirm the feeling of confidence given by the standing of the officers and trustees, for there is a large guaranty fund, undivided earnings of very considerable amount, and not only are the funds of the institution safely invested, but the actual security is even larger than appears upon the surface, for the market value of the securities exceeds the value as given upon the books by more than \$40,000. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that both the number of depositors and the total amount on deposit should show a marked increase every year, and the popularity of the bank becomes even more readily understood when one visits the institution and notes the promptness and courtesy displayed in its dealings with customers, the service being more prompt indeed than at many a savings bank doing a much smaller business. Evidences of good management are to be seen on every side and the following gentlemen have excellent reason to be proud of the showing made by the institution with which they are so prominently identified: C. T. Buffum, president; Edward Joslin, Elijah Boyden, vice presidents; G. A. Litchfield, secretary and treasurer; trustees: F. A. Perry, H. O. Coolidge, Clark F. Rowell, John Humphrey, Don H. Woodward, Jno. W. Sturtevant, John Q. Jones, John B. Fisk, Obadiah Sprague, Elbridge Clarke, F. E. Keyes, Hiram Blake, Joseph B. Abbott, Geo. C. Hubbard, Jas. H. Fisher.

**THE BURDETT CHAIR MFG. CO., manufacturers of Basket Seat Chairs, Filled in Splint, and Rattan, Keene, N. H.**—This is a highly inventive and progressive age, but it is not at all probable that it will bring forth an improvement upon what are known as "basket seat" chairs, for these are now practically perfect in the essentials of lightness, strength, comfort and durability, and although there may be some improvement in their minor details or in the shape of certain lines, the distinctive features of this class of furniture are fixed and unimprovable. We are assuming, of course, that the chairs are thoroughly well made from selected material, such, for instance, as are turned out by the Burdett Chair Mfg. Co., whose basket seat chairs, filled in splint and rattan, are accepted as the standard wherever introduced. This business was founded in 1850 by Mr. F. Taylor, at Nelson, N. H., and was sold to Mr. George L. Burdett and moved to Keene in 1872. The present company was organized in 1888, and has a paid-in capital of \$20,000. The plant operated is elaborate, extensive and very efficient, enabling the company to fill the heaviest orders promptly, to quote the lowest market rates, and to turn out goods of uniform excellence in the several grades. It comprises three spacious buildings, a thirty-horse engine, a sixty horse boiler, and machinery of the most improved type. Employment is given to thirty-five operatives, and the product finds a ready sale throughout the country.



**S. E. THAYER, Bakery and Restaurant, 33 Central Square, Ball's Block, Keene, N. H.**—The establishment conducted by Mr. S. E. Thayer, at No. 33 Central Square, Ball's block, is one of the most spacious, best equipped and generally popular of the kind to be found in this city, and it is not at all surprising that Mr. Thayer should do a large and constantly growing business, for his goods are fully equal to the best, his prices are low, and every order is assured prompt and careful attention. He is a native of Belchertown, Mass., and has been identified with his present enterprise since 1887, having succeeded Mary Oliver at that date. The premises now occupied at the above address comprise one floor and basement, each having an area of 4,500 square feet, and at all times contains a large and desirable stock of fresh bread, cakes and pastry of all kinds. Mr. Thayer is prepared to furnish these goods in any desired quantity, for he sells at both wholesale and retail, and the employment of nine competent assistants enable the heaviest orders to be filled at very short notice. The restaurant connected with this establishment is conducted on first class principles, while Mr. Thayer's experience in this line of business leads him to anticipate and meet the wants of his patrons in a prompt and satisfactory manner, a self-evident fact, judging from the large number of people who are to be seen daily at this restaurant. In connection with the restaurant he also conducts a first class cigar store, where can be found at all times a full line of the best cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc., on which he quotes the lowest market prices. The stock is always fresh and of the finest selection.

**SPENCER & CO., Paints and Oils, Hardware, Iron and Steel, Sewer Pipe, Lime and Cement; Old Co.'s Lehigh, Lackawanna, Franklin and Cumberland Coal; Keene, N. H.**—The firm name of Spencer & Co. is a very familiar one in Keene and vicinity, for it has been borne for more than a quarter of a century by one of the leading houses in the hardware trade, it having been adopted in 1864, and never altered, although three changes have taken place in the membership of the firm. The business itself is of even earlier origin, having been established away back in 1830 by Messrs. Appleton & Elliot, who were succeeded in 1853 by Messrs. Elliot & Ripley, the immediate predecessors of Spencer & Co. The present proprietors are Mr. I. N. Spencer, a native of Greenfield, Mass.; Mr. H. H. Stone, a native of Newton, Mass.; and Mr. H. A. Woodward, who was born in Keene. The concern deal in hardware, iron and steel, paints and oils, etc., carrying a large and complete stock, and quoting bottom prices on goods of guaranteed quality. They also deal in sewer pipe, lime and cement, together with Old Co.'s Lehigh, Lackawanna, Franklin and Cumberland coal, furnishing these commodities in quantities to suit and at the lowest market rates. The delivery service is prompt and accurate and no trouble is spared to deliver orders at the time agreed upon, thereby obviating a fruitful cause of annoyance to consumers.

**NORMAN DENIO, dealer and manufacturer of Harnesses, Gun Cases, Fish pole Cases, Ladies' Belts, Sample Cases, and Repairer of Trusses, 36 Ball's Block, Central Square, Keene, N. H.**—Mr. Norman Denio conducts an enterprise which demands prominent mention in these columns. This business Mr. Denio started in 1879 in City Hotel block, where he remained until 1890, removing then to his present quarters in Ball's block. He was born at Bomby, N. Y. The premises made use of have an area of about 800 square feet, affording ample room for his business, which is retail, as well as for a well appointed shop in which custom work and repairing are done in a superior manner at short notice. Mr. Denio employs three assistants for general repairing and manufacturing of harnesses. He also makes a specialty of gun cases, fish pole cases, ladies' belts, sample cases, and is also a repairer of trusses. Considering his long experi-

ence, it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Denio is in a position to sell dependable goods as cheap as anybody can, and considering the enviable reputation of his enterprise, it seems almost superfluous to add that every article bought at this establishment is sure to prove precisely as represented in every respect.

**S. S. QUINN & SON, dealers in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Eye glasses, Silver Ware, Guns, Pistols, etc.; Repairing a Specialty; No. 344 Court Street, Keene, N. H.**—It is perfectly natural, of course, that buyers of jewelry should give the preference to old established houses when placing their orders, for it is obvious that great frauds are possible in the handling of such articles, and although the integrity of comparatively new concerns may not be questioned in the slightest degree, still such firms can certainly offer no greater advantages than can those of long standing, and the probability is they offer less. Then again, a jeweler who has long carried on business in one community, gets to know the tastes of the people so thoroughly that his stock contains few if any articles which will not be thought desirable, whereas a dealer who has not had the opportunity to acquire this knowledge will of necessity encumber his premises with goods for which there is practically no demand. A good idea of what we mean by the first mentioned stock may be gained by visiting the store of Messrs. S. S. Quinn & Son, at 344 Court street, for these gentlemen carry a very large and varied assortment, and have a large experience. This business was started by S. S. Quinn in 1874. In 1891 Mr. Don C. Quinn was admitted, and the firm became S. S. Quinn & Son. The premises used occupy about 360 square feet. The stock comprises the very latest novelties in jewelry, clocks, watches, spectacles and eye-glasses. Custom work and repairing in all its branches are assured prompt and skillful attention at moderate charges. A specialty is made of repairing fine watches and French clocks. Mr. S. S. Quinn is a native of Hadley, Mass. He is justice of the peace and was captain of Company D, Fifth New Hampshire, in the late war. Mr. Don C. Quinn is a native of Keene, N. H. They carry on both wholesale and retail business, which is increasing rapidly. Telephone 104-2.

**W. F. HARRIS, dealer in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, No. 34 Central Square, under Citizen's National Bank, Keene, N. H.**—Despite the wise and knowing looks of many of those we have all met in shoe stores, those who hold a shoe up to the light, pinch it, pull it, wrinkle it and do about everything but taste it, there is actually but one unfailing way in which to establish the good or bad qualities of an article of this kind, and that is by the test of practical service. Most inferior stock can be made to look all right in the eyes of one no more expert than the average retail buyer, and undoubtedly the wisest course to pursue, if one wishes to be sure of getting his money's worth, is to go to some dealer of reputation and experience, and then be guided by his advice, as having his commercial standing to maintain he could not afford to deceive his patrons, even if he were disposed to do so. A call at the establishment of Mr. W. F. Harris, for instance, which is located at No. 34 Central square, under Citizens' National Bank, will result in a large and varied stock being presented for inspection, comprising the productions of the most reliable and popular manufacturers in the market. This enterprise was inaugurated in 1890, and has met with steady and enduring success. The store is 25x50 feet in size, affording ample accommodation to customers, and is fitted up with special regard to their comfort and welfare. All grades of goods are in stock, and may be confidently depended upon to prove just as represented in every respect. Mr. Harris also does repairing of boots, shoes and rubbers in a first-class manner. His business is retail, and he employs one assistant.

# Keene Glue Company,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ALL GRADES OF

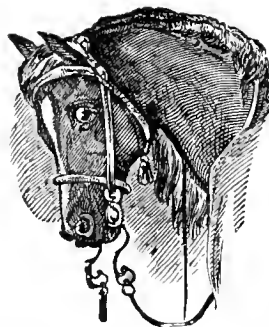
# =GLUES,=

KEENE, N. H.

INCORPORATED 1883.

Few people have any adequate idea of the important part played by glue in many branches of industry, but, as a matter of fact, it would be difficult to name any other non-metallic substance (wood being excepted) whose loss would be more severely felt. Even non-professionals soon learn that there is a decided difference in the glues made by different manufacturers, and mechanics, whose work entails the use of glue, find that they are able to attain much more satisfactory results by using certain makes exclusively; and as it is conceded by practical men that the productions of the Keene Glue Company are unsurpassed for reliability and uniformity of merit in the several grades, it is not surprising that a very heavy demand for them should exist. The Company was incorporated in 1883, buying out a plant which had been established twelve years before that date but which had never been a success. Mr. E. O. Upham has been treasurer since that date, this gentleman being a native of Massachusetts and being widely known in business circles. In 1888, Mr. O. W. Upham and Mr. W. P. Upham became actively interested. The Company utilize very spacious and thoroughly equipped premises, employ twenty assistants and manufacture medium and high grades of glue, and sell directly to manufacturers and consumers. A specialty is made of high grade glues and gelatines for special uses. This concern finds it necessary to increase its production each year to meet the steadily increasing demand for its goods, which, in these times of close competition, is proof that they meet the requirements of their patrons.

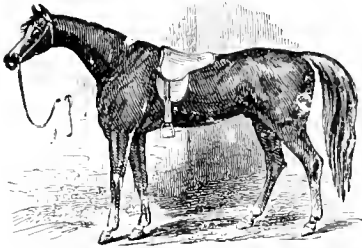
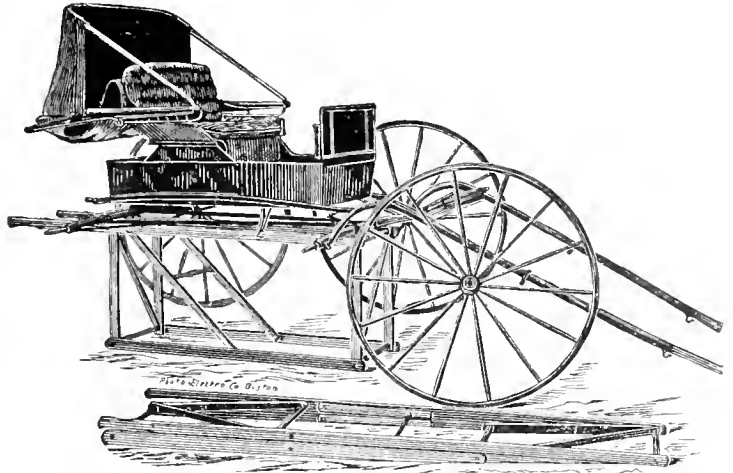
C. H. BRIDGMAN, Wholesale and Retail Grocer; dealer in Flour, Grain, Mill Feed and Kerosene Oil, Foreign and Domestic Fruit; Receiver of Perfection, Washburn's Best, Hovey & Co., leading brands Flour, Bridgman's Block, Keene, N. H.—There is no possible room for doubt of the representative character of the establishment conducted by Mr. C. H. Bridgman, for the business is one of the oldest established of the kind in this section, is extremely large in both its wholesale and its retail departments, and is still steadily gaining in magnitude and importance. It was founded more than half a century ago, operations having been begun in 1840 by Messrs. Freeman & Bridgman, and subsequent proprietors were Messrs. Bridgman & Hebard, Bridgman, Sprague & Mason, and Bridgman & Holbrook. Holbrook retired in 1870, and the business was run by Mr. C. Bridgman from 1870 until 1890, when the present proprietor assumed control. He was born in Keene, and gives close personal attention to his business and keeps the service at a high standard of efficiency, employment being given to seven assistants, and all orders large and small being ensured prompt and accurate filling. Mr. Bridgman is a wholesale and retail dealer in flour, grain, mill feed and groceries, and carries an immense stock, as may be judged from the size of the premises utilized, these including two floors in Bridgman's Block, measuring 80×25 feet, and four storehouses, one of which has two floors, each measuring 40×70 feet, while the others measure 30×50, 40×80, and 30×35 feet respectively. Flour and tea are specialties, and Mr. Bridgman is a receiver of such leading flours as Smith & Sherman's Perfection, Washburn's, Hovey Milling Co., and can furnish these in lots to suit at positively bottom rates. Kerosene oil, hay and straw are also very largely handled, and can be supplied in car load lots at short notice and at low prices. He also makes a specialty of all foreign and domestic fruits in their season, and handles them in large quantities to both the wholesale and retail trade.



O. W. HOWARD, manufacturer of and dealer in Fine Custom Made Harnesses, Horse Clothing, Whips, etc., 117 Main Street, City Hotel Block, Keene, N. H.—Mr. O. W. Howard has carried on the harness business in this city since 1890, and now occupies premises at No. 117 Main street, City Hotel Block. He is a native of Vermont, and is considered one of the best harness makers in Keene, as his work combines strength and beauty to a marked degree, and in uniformity of excellence is equalled by that turned out by very few other manufacturers and surpassed by none. Mr. Howard's establishment covers an area of 1,000 square feet, and contains a large and carefully chosen stock of harnesses, robes, whips, brushes and horse clothings in general, also horse medicines, the goods being desirable in every respect, and offered at the lowest market rates. A specialty is made of fine custom work, harnesses being made to order at short notice, while particular attention is given to the making of heavy team work in all its branches. Mr. Howard uses good stock, has excellent facilities at his command, and, in short, neglects no means to assure satisfaction to his customers, both as regards the quality of the work done, and the promptness with which orders are filled. The charges made in all departments of the business are moderate, and those once placing an order at this popular establishment are sure to come again when they want anything in Mr. Howard's line. You can find anything in the shape of harnesses, as he also keeps a full line of ready made harnesses constantly on hand at prices to suit all. All work warranted as represented.



C. P. BUGBEE, V. S., Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, also general agent for Improved Wagon Jack; telephone 193, night call 123-2; Keene, N. H.—The establishment conducted by Mr. C. P. Bugbee is unique in some respects, but is so useful that it is a great pity that it has not been duplicated in every community of any importance. It is nothing more nor less than a hospital for horses and no lover of the noblest of animals can visit it, observe the facilities present, inquire into the results obtained, and, in short, investigate it thoroughly, without becoming convinced that Mr. Bugbee is doing a grand good work and is emphatically "the right man in the right place," in his present position, and has been the means of saving many valuable animals from suffering and death. Mr. Bugbee is a veterinary surgeon of remarkably broad experience and



has made an exhaustive study of the horse in health and disease. We do not claim that he can work miracles, and can restore the strength and freshness of youth to an aged animal, but we know that he is a very skillful practitioner and is worthy of every confidence. He is prepared to undertake equine dentistry in all its branches, and has all necessary tools and appliances at his command, while his charges are uniformly moderate and the results attained are eminently satisfactory. His office is at No. 18 Main street; telephone call 193, and night call 123-2. Mr. Bugbee is also general agent for the improved wagon jack, which has an extensive sale all over the country.

ALICE M. PERHAM, Dressmaker, 9 Court Street, Keene, N. H.—"There is always room at the top," especially in the dressmaking business. A person who can cut, fit and make a garment artistically need never lack remunerative employment in any civilized country, and the great demand for tuition in this work shows that its advantages are generally appreciated, and has given rise to numberless "systems," all more or less plausible, but all, with a few honorable exceptions, practically worthless. We have not the space to show why Miss Alice M. Perham's establishment is one of the most popular of its kind in this city, but would advise all interested to visit her rooms, as the time thus spent could not be better invested. Miss Perham's parlors are located at No. 9 Court street, and are handsomely and conveniently fitted up. She does an extensive dressmaking business, and gives close personal attention to all branches, thus ensuring the filling of orders at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Miss Perham is a native of Fitzwilliam, N. H. She has been identified with her present establishment since 1889, having been formerly engaged in business in Marlboro, N. H. Four competent assistants are constantly employed and dressmaking in all its branches is done in a thoroughly artistic manner, no pains being spared to suit the most fastidious customer, and the garments cut and made at this establishment are fashionable in style as well as durable in workmanship.

street, and is 15x32 feet in dimensions. It is neatly and attractively fitted up, with pretty and artistic things in every direction. Every kind of material used for modern fancy work is to be found here, including the best makes of embroidery silk. The stock is most carefully selected, and all goods can be strictly depended upon to prove just as represented. Orders are taken for all kinds of fancy work, and a specialty is made of stamping patterns and furnishing materials. Miss Merrill is always willing to give the benefit of her experience in this work to those who may desire information or advice, and much trouble may often be avoided by consulting her. Her prices are uniformly moderate, and customers are quietly and courteously served by two competent assistants.

E. I. MERRILL, Novelties in Decorative Art, Linens, Pongees, Sateens, Plushes, Felts, Ornaments, Hamburg Wool, Germantown, Chenilles, Tinsels, Wash Silk, Embroidery Silks, Zephyrs, Baskets, Ribbons, Stamping, West Street, Keene, N. H.—It is not difficult to ascertain that the establishment conducted by Miss E. I. Merrill is a favorite with the ladies of Keene. It is not alone because Miss Merrill keeps constantly on hand such a large and varied assortment of materials for fancy work, but because she always has some new and artistic design to show her customers, and is ready with suggestions for pretty fancy work. This business was started by Mrs. Howard in 1884, who, after conducting it for two years, gave place to Miss Merrill. The store is situated on West

HARRINGTON & TOWNE, dealers in Meats, Provisions, Produce, Fruits, etc., 33 Main Street, Lamson Block, Keene, N. H.—No one can blame a man for wanting what belongs to him and therefore no one can blame anybody for trying to find an establishment where all agreements made are strictly adhered to, and where honor and fair dealings prevail. We can render our readers efficient help in finding such an establishment, for these are precisely the kind of business methods that have given the store conducted by Messrs. Harrington & Towne its present popularity, and we feel convinced that they will be steadily continued. Mr. F. A. Harrington is a native of Sharon, Vt., and Mr. A. E. Towne of Keene, N. H. They began operations in their present field of usefulness in 1888, and occupy a store located at No. 33 Main street, Lamson block, covering an area of 875 square feet. The stock carried comprises as choice a selection of meats, provisions, produce, fruits, etc., as anyone could wish to see, for it is selected under the personal supervision of the firm, and will be found strictly first class in every respect, and those who want choice goods at moderate prices, should by all means give Messrs. Harrington & Towne an early call. They are prepared to give prompt and accurate delivery, and we feel sure that none who may favor them with their patronage will have the least reason to regret it. Three polite and experienced assistants are employed, and the details of the business are most ably and honorably handled.

**MISS A. B. DUFFY**, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Millinery, Keene, N. H.—We take special pleasure in calling the attention of such of our readers as are numbered among the fair sex to the establishment conducted by Miss A. B. Duffy at No. 34 Church street, for we are convinced that this lady is in a position to guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor her with their orders. Our reasons for holding this opinion are various and well founded, and we are sure will be justified by the experience of those who take our advice, and patronize the establishment to which we have reference. Miss Duffy is a native of Keene, and although she only began operations in her present line of business in 1885, a most gratifying amount of trade has already been established, and a very select stock of fine millinery goods is to be seen on exhibition. The assortment contains no superannuated articles of any kind, but is made up of new, fresh and seasonable goods that are in accordance with the latest dictates of fashion, and that are offered at prices considerably below those generally placed upon articles of such undeniable merit and novelty. Trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets are exhibited in great variety, and those wishing trimming or other work done to order, can have their wishes gratified at short notice, as four competent assistants are employed, and commissions are promptly and skillfully carried out. Miss Duffy giving close personal supervision to every detail of the work, and carrying a choice assortment of foreign and domestic millinery.

**WARREN, WHITE & CO.**, dealers in Provisions of all kinds, Cheshire House Block, Keene, N. H.—The residents of Keene and vicinity consume a good deal of meat, and it is well that they do, for as a rule they are a hard working people, and trying to do hard work without an abundance of good, substantial food is bound to cause mischief in the end, and far from being economical, is about as extravagant a procedure as could be named. The ability to buy a variety of good meats and other provisions is one good reason advanced by the people of Keene, why that place is an excellent one to live in, and to show that that reason was well founded, the inquiring stranger would undoubtedly be directed to the establishment conducted by Messrs. Warren, White & Co., for this firm deals largely in provisions of all kinds, and are in a position to supply first class goods at the very lowest market rates. The business was founded by the present firm in 1885. It is made up of Messrs. Charles Warren, I. C. White and F. W. Burr, all of whom are natives of Westmoreland, N. H. The premises occupied are located in Cheshire House Block, and comprise one floor and basement, each 75x20 feet in dimensions. Four competent assistants are constantly employed, and the members of the firm give close personal attention to the many details of their business, and cater to all classes of trade, offering goods suited to all tastes and purses. Every article sold may be depended upon to prove as represented.

**ABBOTT GROCERY CO.**, Keene, N. H.—Certainly one of the most indispensable branches of trade which we have among us is the grocer's. The extent and variety of the stock contained in a large grocery establishment are hardly equalled by any other branch of business, and the management of such houses can be intrusted to none but clever and experienced men. In Keene we have a fine example of an establishment of this nature in the Abbott Grocery Co., wholesale grocers and millers' agents for choice brands of flour. This house was founded in 1878 by D. M. Pollard, and has only been incorporated under its present name since May, 1891. The firm is composed of C. A. Cross & Co. of Fitchburg, H. W. Clark & Co. of North Adams, and C. C. Abbott of this city. They are the largest wholesale dealers in this section of the State, and carry on an extensive business. The premises used by this company consist of a large, three floor store of 100x35 feet dimensions, and two storehouses, situated close

to the railroad and within a minute's walk of the depot. A side track is laid from the main line direct to the store, thus obviating any delays in shipping, and facilitating the loading and unloading of stock in the highest degree. Besides being millers' agents for choice brands of flour, the Abbott Grocery Company makes a specialty of dealing in the choicest lines of tea and coffee as well as many other goods, far too numerous to mention in these pages. The success which has attended the efforts of this firm has been well deserved. Their business relations are founded upon a firm and liberal basis, and in the future, if the past may be taken as any indication, their prosperity is as assured as it is well merited.

**JAMES H. SPENCER**, Blacksmith, Horse and Ox Shoer. Work done in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction. Shop, Railroad Street, near Beaver Mills, Keene, N. H.—Every owner of horses and carriages should acquaint himself with a good place at which to have blacksmithing and horse shoeing done, the necessity for such work is apt to occur at any time, and it is well to know where square treatment and durable workmanship are to be found. Among those paying special attention to blacksmith work, horse and ox shoeing, mention should be made of the establishment now conducted by Mr. James H. Spencer, on Railroad street, near Beaver Mills. This business was originally founded in 1867, by Messrs. James Spencer & Son, and is now under the entire control of Mr. James H. Spencer, who is a native of Alstead, N. H. He has one of the best equipped shops in this vicinity, and turns out work that is sure to please the most critical, for the work is done in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction. The premises occupied comprise two floors, each 60x30 feet in dimensions. Two skilled assistants are constantly employed and jobs can be done at a remarkably short notice when circumstances require haste. While paying due attention to the appearance of the work done, Mr. Spencer recognizes the fact that strength is also a most important consideration, and his work is noted for its durability as well as for other good qualities. The charges made for work are very moderate, and Mr. Spencer endeavors to so treat his patrons as to make them permanent customers, guaranteeing fair dealing, durable work, and polite treatment.

**CHAS. WRIGHT**, 2d, Commission Merchant for Keene Beef Co.; receiver of Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef, Pork, Lamb, Lard, Ham, Sausage, Tripe, Tongue, etc.; 61 Railroad Street, Keene, N. H.—To tell the public at this late day what is meant by "Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef," would be much like telling them what is meant by bread or by flour, for neither of these commodities is more staple than Swift's Chicago dressed beef,—that being used by thousands, and being conceded to lead all other beef in the market as regards uniformity of quality. Such being the case, it goes without saying that it is handled by all the leading dealers, and those doing business in Keene or vicinity obtain their supplies from Mr. Charles Wright, 2d, who is commission merchant for the Keene Beef Co., and is a direct receiver of Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef, pork, lamb, lard, ham, sausage, tripe, tongue, etc. He sells exclusively at wholesale and his stock is correspondingly large, and is renewed so frequently that it is seldom it is incomplete in any department. The premises occupied are located at No. 61 Railroad street, and comprise two floors, each measuring 65x25 feet. The refrigerator will accommodate two car loads of beef, and the ice box holds more than 100 tons. Employment is given to three assistants, and as the most improved facilities for the handling of meats in large quantities are provided orders can be filled at very short notice. Mr. Wright is a native of Keene, and is one of the most widely known business men of that city in trade circles and also in social and public life, he having served two years as councilman, two years as alderman, and two years as State representative.

# BULLARD & SHEDD, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, KEENE, N. H.

Dealers in Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, New Remedies and  
Proprietary Articles, and Manufacturers of Standard Pharmaceutical Pre-  
parations, Elixirs and Fluid Extracts, Syrups and Tinctures,  
Medical and Surgical Supplies a Specialty.

There are certain business houses which have been so long and prominently identified with the interests of Keene that it is impossible to think of the place without recalling them. Of these, none is more widely or favorably known than the pharmacy of Messrs. Bullard & Shedd. Compared to the length of time of its existence, this firm name is comparatively recent, for the house has changed hands many times during the half century since its establishment. Founded in 1840 by Dr. John Bixby, this pharmacy has been presided over successively by Dr. Dudley Smith, who succeeded Dr. Bixby, and afterwards by Edward Goddard, Messrs. Hills & Chase, C. Hills, Messrs. Hills & Bullard, Messrs. Bullard & Foster, and lastly Messrs. Edwin M. Bullard and Gale C. Shedd, the present proprietors. These gentlemen are both natives of New England, the former coming from Richmond, N. H., and the latter from So. Wallingford, Vt. Through all its changes, this house has maintained its position as one of the most reliable establishments in Keene. All kinds of pure drugs, chemicals and patent medicines are kept in stock, as well as surgical instruments and an unusually fine assortment of physicians' supplies. A specialty is made of putting up prescriptions and manufacturing fine pharmaceutical preparations, such as elixirs, fluid extracts, syrups, tinctures and remedies of every description. The store is located in Lane's block. The first floor and cellar of this building are used, besides a store house in the rear. Three intelligent assistants are employed, who are under the constant supervision of the members of the firm. Messrs. Bullard & Shedd both take an active interest in public affairs, the former having been member of the City Council for three years, during two of which he officiated as president, and Mr. Shedd is now president of the City Council.



C. GONYOU, dealer in Marble and Granite Monuments, Headstones and Tablets; also Marble and Marbleized Slate Mantels; George D. Wheelock, Agent; 14 Railroad Street, Keene, N. H.—Good and honest work is always sure to find a market, and so although it may have seemed when this firm began operations in 1867, as if there was no opening for the productions on account of the numerous competing establishments already founded, a large and growing trade has already been built up. This firm started in 1867 with Mr. H. Brennan as sole proprietor. In 1870 it changed hands, and Mr. C. Gonyou & Greely took control, in 1871 Mr. Greely retired and the firm became Gonyou & Stone, in 1875 Mr. G. D. Wheelock bought in, and the firm had a third partner. In 1880 Mr. Stone retired and Messrs. Gonyou & Wheelock carried on the business until 1885 when the firm became C. Gonyou with Mr. Wheelock as agent. One floor is occupied, 75x100 feet and the manufacture of marble and granite monuments, tablets, headstones; also marble and marbleized slate mantels is carried on at 14 Railroad street. Both in design and execution it is hard to match the work turned out at this establishment, for the firm have not only exceptional taste in the choice and origination of designs, but have had a long and practical experience in putting them into shape and form. The best of material is used and attention is given to the durability of the work as well as to its appearance when new, which is a very important point when the exposure to which stone-work is subjected is considered. Mr. Gonyou employs twelve

men, and orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and a specialty is made of duplicating work in the best manner and on very reasonable terms. Satisfaction is confidently guaranteed, and those wishing mantels, shelves, or monumental work of any kind should not fail to visit this house and inspect the fine assortment on hand.

C. E. GILMORE, Jewelry, Silverware, Stationery, Albums, Plush and Leather Novelties, Fancy Goods, Glass and China Ware, Lamps, Toys, Dolls, Games, Bric-a-brac, Tricycles, Bags, etc., 29 Central Square, Keene, N. H.—Argument is not necessary to establish the fact that the most expert judge of jewelry, silverware, etc., may be deceived when he has to judge from appearances alone, and hence it is obvious that experienced as well as inexperienced purchasers must depend upon the representations of those with whom they deal. Under these circumstances the folly of buying jewelry and silverware of unknown dealers becomes evident, and those who allow themselves to be taken in by the seductive advertisements of pretentiously named "watch companies," "jewelry syndicates," etc., have but little claim to the sympathy of sensible people. Local dealers are not only prompted by every consideration to handle reliable goods, but they are skilled in selecting the kind of articles best suited to their patrons, and therefore while their stock may be smaller than that of some large city houses it will probably actually contain more of the class of goods their trade calls for. A good example of a judiciously chosen assortment of jewelry, silverware, stationery, albums, plush and leather novelties, fancy goods, glass and china ware, lamps, etc., may be seen at the store carried on by Mr. C. E. Gilmore for he has had a long experience in this line of business and not only offers desirable goods but quotes bottom prices. He is a native of Keene, and had eleven years' experience before he began business here in 1886, under the name of E. R. & C. E. Gilmore. Since the death of Mr. E. R. Gilmore, which occurred in 1888, the business has been conducted by Mr. C. E. Gilmore, under the old firm-name. Three competent assistants are employed, and a thriving business is done. Toys, dolls, games, bric-a-brac, safety bicycles, tricycles, bags, holiday goods of all descriptions, etc., are included in the stock dealt in, and all interested readers would do well to examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

# J. R. BEAL & CO.,

## Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

AND DEALERS IN

### HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHINGS.

Lamson Block, 35 Main Street, - Keene, N. H.

The wonderful development of the clothing business during the past thirty-five years cannot have escaped the attention of the least observing, and its causes are almost as obvious as its effects. The quality of both custom and ready-made garments has steadily improved, the cost of them has steadily diminished, and the consequence is an enormous and growing demand for dependable clothing,—many who formerly wore only custom made garments now preferring to choose from those already made up. Of course there is much ready-made clothing in the market that is unsatisfactory, but the public soon ascertains which houses are entitled to confidence, and what their verdict is as regards Messrs. J. R. Beal & Co. is indicated by the fact that their business is rapidly increasing. This establishment was founded in 1856 by D. W. Buckminster & Co., who was succeeded by Parker, Bell & Co., they being bought out by the present firm of J. R. Beal & Co. in 1860. The individual members of this firm are Messrs. J. R. Beal, J. W. Russell and W. H. H. Beal, Messrs. J. R. and W. H. H. Beal being natives of Nelson, N. H., and Mr. Russell of Mt. Auburn, Mass. These gentlemen are all well known throughout Keene and vicinity. Mr. J. R. Beal is cashier Keene National Bank and member of the Senate, 91, while Mr. J. W. Russell served in the army during our late war. These gentlemen, Messrs. Russell and W. H. H. Beal, are active members, and are merchant tailors and clothiers. They also deal in hats, caps and furnishings, of which a large and varied stock is carried, so that all tastes and all purses can be suited, while every article is sold under a guarantee that it will prove just as represented. The premises occupied are located at No. 35 Main street, Lamson Block. The firm quote the lowest market rates on all grades of clothing, and employ twelve competent assistants, so that prompt and courteous attention is assured to every caller, whether he wishes to buy or simply to "look around."

**HARDY & CO., Dry and Fancy Goods, No. 2 Bank Block, Central Square, Keene, N. H.**—This popular store has been in successful operation and favorably known under different proprietors for over seventeen years. The firm name of "Hardy & Co." is assumed for convenience in transacting business, the proprietor being Silas Hardy, a lawyer well known in this county the past thirty years, having held the office of Judge of Probate for this county over ten years, a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1855. The store has been recently repaired, renewed and rearranged, and is second to no other in Keene for neatness and order. It has an extensive trade from all parts of the county, mostly retail, but much wholesale business is done. A large cloak business is carried on. The credit of the proprietor stands high, and all discounts being saved, purchasers secure goods at most reasonable rates. The stock of goods is ample and unsurpassed in quality by any store in Keene. Harvey F. Patterson formerly owned a part of the store, but for several years past has been in dry goods business in Concord, N. H. He was a popular trader, and has hosts of friends in this vicinity. Last April Mr. Patterson returned and became business manager of this store. His urbanity, politeness, excellent order and extensive knowledge of the business in all its details has and will increase the business of the concern, and make it the business emporium for dry goods in Keene. The location of the store is the best in Keene, in the business centre and next to the principal hotel in the city, and is in the best block in Keene. Three very competent clerks are employed, and a fourth will soon be added. Any goods in Boston and New York markets can be procured on orders. All goods for family use can be had here cheaper than in Boston. One price to all, rich and poor, great and small. Honesty is our guiding star, quick sales and low profits our motto. The public are invited to call and examine *free*.

**CALVIN BRYANT, manufacturer of Round Hoops and Small Wooden Ware, Mechanic Street, Keene, N. H.**—We have occasion frequently in examining the industries of our manufacturing towns, to note the many works for the production of articles whose use depends largely upon the prosperity of other manufacturers, a pertinent example of which is offered in the establishment of Calvin Bryant, manufacturer of round hoops and small wooden ware. The number of articles, large and small, made of wood, is constantly increasing, and the industry thus afforded to many of our leading manufacturers, is a very important one. Mr. Bryant has been actively engaged in his present business for more than twenty five years, having established himself in Keene shortly before the close of our late war. During this time his business has widely extended, and it gives every promise of still more rapid growth. To facilitate his work Mr. Bryant was led to invent a cross cutting band saw, which he has used in his factory for the last five years, with the most satisfactory results. This saw is now patented both in the United States and Canada, and such is its acknowledged superiority by the most competent and experienced judges, over those already in the market, that Mr. Bryant has every right to expect that his patent will prove an entire success. This saw is designed for cutting logs, and is a labor saving machine in every sense of the term. No adequate description of its merits can be given in a short article of this kind. We would advise those who are interested in mechanical invention or in the economical working of wood, to apply for information in regard to it to Mr. Bryant. This will be cheerfully furnished on application, and further, Mr. Bryant is ready to place one of these machines with parties at his own risk until they prove satisfactory. The factory at Keene is on Mechanic street. Parties wishing to examine the workings of this saw can see it here to advantage and quickly learn its merits.



**STODDARD LUMBER Company, Mills at South Stoddard, N. H.**—The lumber interests of New Hampshire are still of very great importance in spite of the exhaustion of the supply of great pines which were once so common throughout the State, and some good judges say that the conservative policy pursued by some of the great lumbering firms of late years has been so successful that there is more and better merchantable timber on the stump in New Hampshire to day than was the case a decade ago. At all events the industry shows no signs of waning importance, and one of the most energetic and prosperous of our New Hampshire lumber houses is the Stoddard Lumber Company, incorporated May 24, 1884, and operating finely equipped mills and controlling valuable timber lands at South Stod-

dard, N. H. Some of the leading business men in the State are identified with this company, the president being Mr. C. Rabb, the treasurer Mr. H. B. Viall; and these gentlemen being associated with A. T. Batchelder, F. C. Faulkner, J. G. Bellows and Dr. N. G. Brooks. All are natives of New Hampshire with the exception of Mr. Viall, who was born in Dorset, Vt., and all have been members of the legislature, excepting Mr. Batchelder and Dr. Brooks. Mr. Viall has been mayor of Keene, as has also Mr. Batchelder, and Mr. Bellows is judge of probate. The company are manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in dimension lumber, special hard wood trimmings, novelties, handles, knobs, door stops, hat pins, etc., and proprietors of the famous Thurston's patent knob screw, they operating two extensive and finely equipped mills run by never failing water power, and being prepared to fill the heaviest orders at short notice and at bottom rates. The plant at South Stoddard, located at the head waters of the Contoocook river, includes 4,000 acres of land, mostly timbered, mills, shops, store-houses, a grist mill, dwelling-houses, in fact about the whole settlement, and the company employ from 80 to 100 men, the enterprise being of much direct and indirect benefit to the section in which it is located.

**C. M. DAVIS, Dressmaker, Room 1, Stone's Block, Keene, N. H.**—All of our lady readers and not a few of those of the sterner sex, can doubtless call to mind instances which have come under their observation where the most costly costume, made from the richest and most fashionable materials utterly failed to produce a desirable effect by reason of the incompetency or carelessness of those who were intrusted with their making. The handsomest and most tasteful fabrics may easily be rendered quite unattractive by improper treatment, and the advantages to be gained by making use of the services of an experienced and skillful dressmaker, are too evident to render it necessary for us to dwell upon the importance of securing such aid. It is the general verdict among the ladies of Keene who have examined specimens of the work done at the establishment of Miss C. M. Davis that the results there attained are exceptionally satisfactory, and there has been ample time to form a complete judgment

regarding the matter in question, for Miss Davis began operations here in 1875, and her business has since rapidly and steadily developed. Rooms No. 1 are occupied in Stone's block. Employment is afforded to six experienced and painstaking assistants, and orders can therefore be filled at short notice the charges made being uniformly moderate. Miss Davis gives personal attention to the execution of every commission, and we have no hesitation in guaranteeing complete satisfaction to the most fastidious customer.

**SYLVESTER SPAULDING, dealer in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Cheshire House Block, Keene, N. H.**—Everybody should be interested in information relating to where they can find perfect fitting and durable boots and shoes, for, after all, it is not the feet of a person that are seen, but what is worn on them, and the prettiest foot may be hopelessly disguised in an ill fitting boot, while even a homely one may be made to appear attractive if discrimination be used in the selection of a covering for it. The manufacture of boots and shoes, especially those intended for ladies' wear, has reached a very high pitch of perfection, and it is now possible to obtain practically any desired peculiarity of style and shape, if one will only visit the proper establishments. A call at the store of Mr. Sylvester Spaulding, located in Cheshire House block, will result in the inspection of what is considered by good judges to be one of the finest stocks of gents', ladies', misses' and children's boots, shoes and rubbers, to be found in this locality; and what is especially worthy of mention here is the fact that these goods are offered at prices within the means of all. Mr. Spaulding is a native of Nelson, N. H., and is extremely well known throughout Keene, where he has been connected with the city council, and also held the office of assessor for 1876, '77, '78 and 1880. He succeeded Mr. W. O. Wilson in business in 1874, and has built up the large retail trade he now enjoys, by keeping strict faith with his customers, and always rendering them a fair equivalent for their money.

**E. M. WHITE, Photographer, West Side of Central Square, Keene, N. H.**—Photography is a beautifully simple art in theory, but like many other things that look simple enough "on paper," as the saying is, its practice calls for long experience and a high degree of expertness, that is, if really good work is to be done. There are but few intelligent people who cannot tell a really good photographic portrait when they see it, and therefore when we advise our readers to call at the studio of Mr. E. M. White, located on the west side of Central Square, and inspect the large collection of specimens of his work there exhibited, we feel that those who do so will need no argument to convince them that the gentleman referred to is one of the most artistic photographers in this section. He was born in Keene, and is well known throughout the city. The establishment of which he is now the proprietor was originally started by Mr. S. C. Dustin, who was succeeded by Mr. H. Ollis, he being bought out by Mr. White in 1879. The rooms occupied by Mr. White cover an area of some 1,800 square feet, and are each of them appropriately fitted up for the particular purpose for which they are intended to be used. The convenience and comfort of patrons, and the production of uniformly first-class work being the governing considerations. Mr. White is prepared to furnish photographs of all sizes and styles in a faithful and artistic manner. He employs three competent assistants, and uses the most improved apparatus obtainable, leaving nothing to chance, but putting himself in a position to guarantee complete satisfaction by neglecting no means to attain results beyond reasonable criticism. His prices are moderate and every caller is assured prompt and courteous attention. A specialty is made of holiday work of all kinds from cabinet size photograph to life size crayon. Leave orders early to avoid the rush.

# LEONARD WELLINGTON,

AGENT FOR

**Cheshire County and California Insurance Companies**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Elliot's Block, Cor. Main and West Sts.,

KEENE, N. H.

**J. D. LEONARD**, Carriage Ironing, Jobbing and Gun Repairing, Keene, N. H.—Having the facilities, the experience, and the will to turn out the best of work in carriage and gun repairing, it is not surprising that Mr. J. D. Leonard enjoys a liberal share of the public patronage at his establishment, or that during the time he has conducted the enterprise, he should have gained an enviable reputation for giving prompt and careful attention to every order. Mr. Leonard is a native of Jamaica, Vt. He began operation here in Keene in 1890. The premises occupied cover an area of some 729 square feet, comprising a general workshop. Employment is given to a large force of competent assistants, and no pains are spared in the slightest detail of work, the result being that absolute dependance can safely be put in any of Mr. Leonard's productions as regards their durability, strength, etc. Especial attention is called to the facilities at hand for carriage ironing, jobbing and gun repairing, for a specialty is made of this department of the business, and both strength and neatness are looked out for when undertaking anything in these lines. Orders will be attended to at once, and delivered at the shortest possible notice, while the charges made in any department will be found extremely reasonable.

**W. P. CHAMBERLAIN**, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Keene, N. H.—The establishment now owned and conducted by Mr. W. P. Chamberlain has long ranked prominently among the representative mercantile enterprises of this city. Mr. Chamberlain is a native of Swanzy, N. H., and has been in the dry goods business in Keene twenty years, and is the head of the dry goods combination known as the "Chamberlain Syndicate," comprising the following large stores: Chamberlain, Huntress & Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; Chamberlain, Patten & Co., Nashua, N. H.; Chamberlain & Co., Vergennes, Vt.; Huntress & Clarkson, Burlington, Vt.; Wm. P. Chamberlain, Keene, N. H. The premises occupied at Keene are spacious and centrally located. A large stock is constantly carried and all tastes can easily be suited. Foreign and domestic dry goods are very extensively dealt in, both a wholesale and retail business being done. The assortment of goods carried comprising the very latest novelties as well as full lines of staple goods, and the inducements offered attracting trade from all over this section, for the people have long since learned that Mr. Chamberlain gives unsurpassed value for money received, and sells goods strictly on their merits, while his long experience in catering to local trade enables him to provide just such goods as will give the best satisfaction here. Employment is given to eight assistants, and every caller is assured immediate, courteous and careful attention. Mr. Chamberlain is well known in both mercantile and political circles, having been a member of the Vermont Legislature in 1869 and of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1878-79-80 and a member of the Senate in 1884-1885, and is undoubtedly at present the leader in dry goods in this State.

**F. B. WILBUR**, dealer in Fresh, Salt and Smoked Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Clams, Canned Goods, etc.; Telephone No. 111-2; 35 Roxbury Street, Keene, N. H.—It has been well said by one who has made the subject a life study, that the sea, barren and sterile as it appears, was nevertheless capable of producing more food to the acre than any species of soil, however fertile. The great value of fish, oysters, etc., as a cheap and eminently nutritious food, has been known for many years, but by analysis, experimenting, etc., the peculiar properties of the various articles of food used by man, have been ascertained, fish has become more firmly established than ever in popular favor. Fish to be good must be fresh, and the best way of assuring one's self that it is supplied in that condition is to deal only with responsible and reliable establishments, such a one for instance as that of Mr. F. B. Wilbur, at No. 35 Roxbury street, Keene, where may be found a large, varied and complete stock of all kinds of fresh, salt, and smoked fish, also oysters, lobsters, clams, canned goods, etc. This was first started in 1884, and the firm name has changed several times, but in 1889, Mr. Wilbur, the present proprietor, commenced operations and has succeeded in making this store well known for the freshness and good quality of the stock which may always be found here. Mr. Wilbur is a native of Keene, and has many friends among his best customers.

**C. A. PEEKY**, Keene, N. H.—Carpets dusted in Keene, also feather beds renovated at the same place by the new feather bed renovator. Mr. Pecky started this new enterprise in 1891 and has had a first-class carpet duster placed in the new storehouse on Railroad street, where carpets will be dusted in a superior manner to suit people. Also at the same place is a new feather bed renovator, where you can have your beds renovated for a small sum. People think that they must change their sheets every week, but their bed, which absorbs all of the impurities of the body they can lay upon for years. Now, please think of this and give us a trial. Carpets taken from your house and returned when desired. Prices: three cents per yard for common carpets; four cents per yard for Brussels and tapestry; \$1.75 for cleansing feather bed, 65 cents per pair for feather pillows. The premises in use cover an area of 14x30 feet, and the machinery is run by water motor. Mr. Pecky employs one assistant, and personally superintends all his work. He is a native of Auburn, Me., and served in the late war. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Address C. A. Pecky, Keene, or Marlboro, N. H.

**MISS A. H. GRIMES**, Dressmaker, 12 Bridgman's Block, Central Square, Keene, N. H.—There is probably not one of our readers but what knows at least one lady who always looks well dressed even though the amount she is able to expend on her costume is comparatively small. Taste in dress is a valuable possession for it enables one to accomplish much with little, but those who are denied this taste wholly or partially, can at least profit by the ability of the few who have it, and it is a realization of this fact that has caused the establishment conducted by Miss A. H. Grimes to become popular. The establishment in question was founded in 1882, by Miss Duffy, who was succeeded by the present proprietress in 1886. Miss Grimes thoroughly understands the dressmaking business in every detail. The premises occupied are located at No. 12 Bridgman's block covering an area of some 625 square feet, and are excellently adapted for the purpose for which they are used. Employment is given to four reliable and competent assistants, and an extensive custom trade is done, in all branches of dress-making. Miss Grimes is prepared to fill orders at short notice, and we can safely guarantee satisfaction to all who employ her services as she is a thoroughly competent, and first-class fashionable dress-maker. She is a native of Keene, and highly respected throughout this city.



# KEENE CASH CLOTHING STORE,

Cheshire House Block, Keene, N. H.

## Ready-Made Clothing

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

*Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Rubber Goods, Etc.*

F. K. HUNT, Manager.

The establishment popularly known as the "Keene Cash Clothing Store," may properly be called a Family Clothing Store, for the firm deal largely in men's, boys' youths' and children's clothing, and carry a stock large and varied enough to enable all tastes, all purses, all ages and all sizes to be suited. What is still more to the point, is the fact that entire dependence can safely be placed upon all representations made concerning these goods, for the concern make it an invariable rule to keep good faith with their customers, and hold that if clothing or any other commodity cannot be sold on its merits it had better not be sold at all. This may perhaps appear an impracticable policy to some of our readers, but however that may be, Messrs. H. B. Rodgers & Co. apparently have no difficulty in carrying it out, and at all events the magnitude of their business indicates that the methods followed are appreciated and endorsed by the purchasing public. The premises occupied are located in Cheshire House Block, and cover an area of 1250 square feet, affording ample room for the accommodation not only of a complete line of ready-made clothing, but also a full assortment of gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, rubber goods, etc. There are four competent assistants employed, in addition to Mr. F. K. Hunt, who is manager, and callers are assured of receiving immediate and courteous attention and of getting a fair equivalent for every dollar they pay out. This business was founded in 1880 by J. O. Armidon, who was succeeded by Messrs. H. B. Rodgers & Co. in 1885. These gentlemen are manufacturers of clothing and have several branch stores in connection with the one in question, and are well known throughout this section of the State as honorable, enterprising and successful business men.

**THOMAS MAYNARD, Expert Piano-Forte Tuner and Repairer,** Maynard's Music Store, Court Square, Opposite Court House, Keene, N. H.—The establishment conducted by Mr. Thomas Maynard is worthy of especially prominent mention, for during the thirty years that this business has been carried on it has been so ably and progressively managed as to have become the acknowledged leader in some of its departments, and indeed no more truly representative enterprise can be pointed out in Keene to day. Operations were begun about 1860, the present proprietor assuming control of the business in 1880. Mr. Thomas Maynard is a native of Winchendon, Mass., and is very well known and highly respected throughout Keene. At three years of age commenced to study the violin under the instruction of the best schooled artists, completing with ten years' constant study with the great violinist, Andrew W. Wyatt. At eight years of age we find him on the concert stage in violin solo; at twelve we find him successfully teaching public singing schools; at fourteen commenced to study the mechanism of the piano-forte, of which he has made a lifetime study. In Baltimore, Md., he served an apprenticeship with Carl Schmidt, learning to wind strings and rehair violin bows, the latter of which he has ever made a specialty. For twenty-eight years previous to settling in Keene, he embarked in the show business, visiting nearly every city and town in the United States, Canada and province of Quebec. His many years' association with the best musicians as musical director, and knowledge of all kinds of musical instruments, is something his many customers fully appreciate. He occupies premises on Court square, opposite the Court House, comprising one floor and a cellar, each covering an area of 500 square feet. He carries a very heavy and varied stock, comprising a full assortment of all the new and popular music of the day, as well as musical merchandise in general. Mr. Maynard is an expert piano-forte

tuner and repairer, orders for all such work being given prompt and painstaking attention. He invites the public to call at his wareroom and see for themselves the nature of the inducements offered, and we need hardly say that such callers are assured prompt and courteous attention from the three intelligent assistants employed, and that everything usually found at a first-class music store can be supplied at very short notice.

**A. A. CLOUGH & CO.,** dealers in Etchings, Engravings, Paintings, Artotypes, Chromos, Photo Frames, Floor and Table Easels, Albums, Cards and Novelties; Pictures Framed to Order; 41 Central Square, Keene, N. H.—The art store conducted by Messrs. A. A. Clough & Co. is one of the most attractive establishments in Keene to visit, for the stock is remarkably complete and well arranged, and those interested in art work will find many desirable novelties included in it. The business was founded by the present firm in 1886. The manufacture of picture frames to order is an important feature of the business, and the prices quoted in this department together with the quality of the work, have had the effect of building up a large trade. This establishment is located at No. 41 Central square, and occupies a store 30x100 feet in dimensions, giving ample room for the accommodation of the attractive stock handled, which includes etchings, engravings, paintings, artotypes, chromos, photo frames, floor and table easels, albums, cards and novelties, artists' materials, window shades, curtain poles, and many useful articles. Three competent assistants are employed, and an extensive business, which is mostly retail in character, is transacted. The goods are guaranteed as to quality, and are offered at prices that will bear the closest examination and comparison. Upholstering and cabinet work has been lately added to their other departments presided over by a first class workman.

**IMPERVIOUS PACKAGE COMPANY,**  
Keene, N. H.—A long-felt need was supplied, when about seven years ago the impervious package was put upon the market. Before that time kerosene and other



oils were shipped and kept in metal cans. The large amount of sulphuric acid contained in coal oil soon corrodes tin and iron, and cans made of these metals soon become leaky and useless. The Impervious Safety Oil Can is made of fine grained, thoroughly seasoned wood, each stave tongued and grooved, and every joint made is perfect as skill, combined with the best machinery can accomplish. The

whole inside surface is thickly covered with a patent compound, which renders the wood absolutely impervious to oils and kindred substances. Paints, varnishes, etc., can be kept in these packages, buckets or kegs, for any length of time, without danger of spoiling, evaporating or absorption, hence they are the most economical articles of the kind in the market. The United States government has adopted the Impervious Safety oil can for all light houses where oil is used. They are fitted with non-corrosive nickel-plated compression faucets and vented fillers, and are guaranteed free from leak, sweat or odor. The buckets and kegs for paints, etc., have been for a number of years in use by all the large paint manufacturers. They are very strong, can bear exportation, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. The company supplies illustrated catalogues of their goods, and we would refer those of our readers who are interested in this matter to apply to them for fuller information. Manufactories are maintained at Keene and Chesterfield, N. H., and the company's main office is at Keene, N. H., with a branch office at No. 86 Park place, New York. All goods made by the Impervious Package Company bear their name. They are fully protected by United States patents, so that no inferior article can be sold under this name. The factory at Keene is a three-story building of 100x50 feet dimensions. The machinery is operated by a forty horse power engine. At Chesterfield water power is used, and including both plants, constant employment is given to from sixty to seventy five operatives. We can give little idea of this industry in our limited space. The thousands who are daily using these packages are a guarantee of their merits. They are in constant demand.

**GEO. W. BALL'S SONS** (Successors to Geo. W. Ball, and Barrets, Ball & Co.), manufacturers of Pressed and Common Brick; all orders promptly filled; Pattern Brick made to order; Telephone Call 84-12; Office 48 Appleton Street, Keene, N. H.—A striking example of the rapid growth arising from favorable conditions and careful and enterprising management is that afforded by the operations of Geo. W. Ball's Sons, manufacturers of bricks. This brick yard was established over twenty years ago by Mr. G. W. Ball, who was succeeded by the present firm in 1887. An immense trade has been built up, the demand for their products increasing with almost phenomenal rapidity. Messrs. Ball Bros. manufacture pressed and common brick of a superior quality. Their brickyard covers an area of eight acres, and has a capacity for making 35,000 bricks per day. Employment

is given to twenty-eight assistants, and a record has been made of promptness and accuracy in the filling of orders which commends the enterprise to all who admire trustworthy and progressive business methods, and has had much influence in building up the large wholesale business now transacted. Messrs. Ball Brothers require no introduction to our Keene readers, as they are both natives of this city, and give close personal attention to every detail of their business, thus ensuring prompt and reliable service to every customer.

**FRANK G. DORT & CO.,** Druggists; Soda, Cigars and Confectionery; head of Central Square, Keene, N. H.—The establishment conducted by Frank G. Dort & Co. at the head of Central Square, is worthy of particularly prominent mention, combining as it does, the advantages only to be found in a first class drug store. The premises made use of comprise a store and basement, each 60x18 feet in dimensions, and contain a carefully chosen stock of exceptionally reliable drugs, medicines and chemicals, etc., obtained from the most trustworthy sources and specially selected with a view to the requirements of a family prescription trade, while cigars, confectionery, soda, etc., are also carried in stock. The drug business was started in Keene by Mr. O. G. Dort in 1851. In 1857 he moved to Gerould's block, and in 1870 Mr. C. M. Chandler was admitted to the firm. In 1879 Frank G. Dort was admitted, the firm name being Dort & Chandler, and so continued until June 16, 1887, when the business was sold out to C. M. Chandler. June 26, 1888, business was again started at the head of Central square, under the name of Frank G. Dort & Co. The firm is made up of Mr. Frank G. and Mr. O. G. Dort, both these gentlemen are natives of New Hampshire, and are very well known throughout Keene and vicinity. Mr. Frank G. Dort, having been elected alderman from ward 3 for 1890. They are reliable druggists and have every facility at their command to aid in ensuring absolute accuracy in the compounding of all prescriptions entrusted to them. No exorbitant prices are quoted in this department, the prices being as low as is consistent with the use of the best obtainable materials. In fact, low rates are quoted on all goods handled, and the employment of three efficient assistants assure prompt and careful attention.

**MRS. FLORENCE L. E. WELLES,** successor to Mrs. E. H. White, No. 9 Gerould's Block, No. 40 Central Square, Keene, N. H.—We take especial pleasure in calling attention of such of our readers as are numbered among the fair sex to the establishment conducted by Mrs. Florence L. E. Welles, at No. 40 Central square, for we are convinced that this lady is in a position to guarantee satisfaction to those who may favor her with their orders. There are various excellent reasons for holding this opinion, as we are sure our readers will agree if they take the trouble to give the matter a thorough investigation. Mrs. Welles was born in Glastonbury, Conn., and started the millinery business at Milton, N. H., in the spring of 1887, removing to Keene in the fall of 1888, where she succeeded Mrs. E. H. White, and during the years that she has carried on her present establishment, a gratifying amount of patronage has been accorded her. The premises occupied comprise four medium-sized rooms, and a very select stock of millinery goods is to be seen on exhibition. The assortment contains no superannuated article of any kind, but is made up of new, fresh and seasonable goods that are in accordance with the latest dictates of fashion, and that are offered at prices considerably below those generally quoted on articles of such undeniable merit. Four competent assistants are employed, and those wishing any kind of millinery work done to order can be accommodated at short notice. Mrs. Welles has a fine stock constantly on hand to select from, and gives close personal attention to every department of her business, and endeavors to give no reasonable patron the least cause for complaint.



**KEENE FURNITURE CO.**, manufacturers of Chamber Furniture, Chiffonieres, Wardrobes, etc., in Ash, Walnut, Mahogany and Maple; Office and Factory Railroad Street, Keene, N. H.—Within the last quarter of a century the manufacture of furniture in this country has undergone a radical change. We see less and less of the stiff and ponderous articles that were formerly in every house, or of the cheap painted bed-room sets which were the only things that people of limited means could afford to buy. At the present time a neat, tasteful, and substantial set of furniture may be purchased at a less price than was formerly unhesitatingly paid for the most inferior goods. This speaks volumes for our manufacturers, and especially for the houses engaged in the production of furniture. We find a prominent example of these in this city in the Keene Furniture Company. It was established in 1868 by Messrs. F. L. Sprague, C. L. Kingsbury and E. Joslin. Mr. T. A. Peart joined the firm in 1884, and five years later on the retirement of the other two members, Messrs. Sprague and Peart became the sole proprietors. The products of this establishment are generally acknowledged to be as fine in workmanship and finish as any to be found in the market, and the business of the house has developed to such an extent that it has become one of the largest industries of the kind in the country. The factory, located directly upon the line of the Cheshire railroad, comprises a number of buildings having an area of 35,000 square feet of floor room. They consist of a three-story brick factory, a finishing building of three stories, dry kiln sheds and a large sample room. The buildings are connected with the main railroad by a spur track, and with cross tracks running through the plant, thus affording the most perfect facilities for shipping, etc. All the machinery is operated by steam power and employment is furnished to eighty-five or more hands. The principal line of products consists of fine bed-room furniture made of oak, walnut, mahogany and maple. These are largely shipped to all the leading cities where there is a demand for such goods, the bulk going to New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The members of the firm take an active part in the business, Mr. Sprague superintending the manufacturing department, and Mr. Peart attending to the designing and selling. The products of this establishment are too well known to need further comment from us, and the company enjoys the most favorable relations with all those with whom they have established relations.

**NIMS, WHITNEY & CO.**, manufacturers of Doors, Blinds and Sash, keep constantly on hand, or make to order Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glazed Windows, Window Frames, Mouldings, Clapboards, and Pine Lumber, Keene, N. H.—An industry of such importance as that conducted by Messrs. Nims, Whitney & Co., has so large a bearing upon the trade of this city, and is in every way so conducive to the general prosperity, as to merit particularly favorable mention in any review of the industries of Keene. Its claims to attention, are not alone based upon the extent of the enterprise, but quite as much from the fact that it is one of the old established, reliable firms, that has for many years been identified with the growth of the place and its inhabitants. The individual members of the firm are Messrs. George E. Whitney, N. Whitney, C. W. Morse and R. B. Munsell, all gentlemen well known in this section for their strict business methods, and invariably fair dealings. The factory, which is a large two-story brick building, situated on Mechanic street, where centres the chief manufacturing interests of the city, is of 50×212 feet dimensions with an ell of 50×75 feet, and a number of store houses and out-buildings. These are replete with tools, machinery and a general equipment, embracing the best pieces of mechanism known to the trade, which are operated by two boilers and an engine of eighty-horse power. Here employment is given to about fifty picked workmen, who are engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds,

glazed windows, window frames, clapboards, etc. A large stock of these goods is constantly kept on hand, or they are made to order when desired. The products of this establishment are of such excellent quality and workmanship as to meet with the invariable approval of those with whom the firm is connected in business. They are largely shipped to the South and throughout the New England States, and it is but fair to say to those who use goods of this nature, that they will find their interests materially advanced by opening relations with Messrs. Nims, Whitney & Co.

**H. W. HUBBARD**, Machinist, Steam and Gas Piper, dealer in Engines, Boilers, Pipe and Fittings; particular attention given to Low Pressure House Heating; Telephone No. 27-4, Shop on Mechanic Street, Keene, N. H.—The business carried on by Mr. H. W. Hubbard was established in 1868 by Messrs. Sanborn & Hubbard, and has been under the sole control of the present owner since 1878. Mr. Hubbard is a New Hampshire man by birth, and is generally and favorably known throughout this section, particularly in mechanical circles and among users of steam engines and boilers and woodworking and other machinery, for he is a machinist, steam and gas piper, a manufacturer of special machinery, and a dealer in engines, boilers, pipe and fittings. Repairing is done in a superior manner at short notice, his shop being fitted up with a variety of machinery driven by steam power from outside, and employment being given to seven competent assistants. The premises are located on Mechanic street, and are connected by telephone No. 27-4, so that orders can be sent from any point in this vicinity without delay. Mr. Hubbard gives particular attention to low pressure house heating, and is prepared to furnish and put in a plant that will heat houses, whether large or small, in the coldest weather, that is easily managed, is perfectly safe, is economical of fuel, and will require no expensive repairs for years if given decent usage. The adjustment of a steam heating apparatus is even more important than the selection of the apparatus itself, and many excellent plants utterly fail to give satisfaction because they are improperly placed and poorly put together, so that the wisdom of employing an experienced and thoroughly competent mechanic like Mr. Hubbard is too obvious to require further demonstration.

**W. H. SPALTER**; Established 1825; Bookseller and Stationer, dealer in School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Wrapping Paper, Bags, Twine, Envelopes, Gold Pens, Writing Paper, Music, Musical Instruments, Ink, Chalk, Crayons, etc., etc.; Agent for the Celebrated Harper's Bazar Patterns; Keene, N. H.—The Keene Book Store, now conducted by Mr. W. H. Spalter, is one of the oldest business establishments of the kind in this city. This enterprise was inaugurated in 1825 by Mr. John Prentiss, who was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Spalter, and he by the present proprietor in 1871. Mr. W. H. Spalter is a native of Groton, Mass. He has been a member of the Board of Education for ten years, and is so generally known in Keene, both in business and social circles as to render extended personal mention altogether unnecessary. He is a bookseller and stationer, and occupies spacious premises, his store having a total area of 1200 square feet. It contains a large and very carefully selected stock, including all the latest popular novels, and other publications, educational and scientific works, blank books, etc. Mr. Spalter deals largely in fashionable and business stationery, wrapping paper, bags, twine, envelopes, gold pens, music and musical instruments, ink, chalk, crayons, etc., etc., and is also agent for the celebrated Harper's Bazar patterns. He carries a full assortment of goods in each department which embraces the latest novelties. The prices quoted are always in strict accordance with the lowest market rates, and the goods vary so greatly in style and in cost, that all tastes and all purses can easily be suited.

# KNOWLTON & STONE,

JOBBER AND RETAILERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, MILL SUPPLIES,  
PAINTS, OIL, LIME, CEMENT.

**KEENE, . . . N. H.**

The hardware trade is one of the greatest importance to any place, whatever its size may be. Keene is particularly fortunate in having this business well represented, as is fully proved by the standing of the house which is the subject of this article. It was established in 1857 by Mr. J. B. Knowlton, and the only change it has undergone during this length of time is the death of Mr. Knowlton after carrying on the business for ten years, and the accession of his brother, Wm. H. Knowlton, and Chas. H. Stone, the present proprietors. The firm does a large and thriving business, both wholesale and retail in the different branches of the hardware trade. These comprise tools of every description, iron, steel, and mill and factory supplies. The store may be called the headquarters for all these articles, as special pains are taken that the supply of goods shall be of high and uniform merit. Messrs. Knowlton & Stone also keep in stock a large quantity of paints, oils, lime, cement and other articles needed by builders. The premises occupied are very extensive, comprising the store proper, which occupies one floor and a basement of 30×65 feet, three storehouses and an iron, fire-proof building for storage. It is needless to say a large and varied stock is carried. Employment is given to eight assistants, and the business is carried on in a methodical and praiseworthy manner. Not only do Messrs. Knowlton & Stone aim to supply the most reliable goods, but they sell these at as low rates as it is possible to do, and the purchaser need have no fear of not receiving his money's worth at this establishment. Both members of the firm are natives of this State.

**FAULKNER & COLONY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,** Woolen Manufacturers, Keene, N. H.—The Faulkner & Colony Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1889 for the purpose of continuing a business founded early in the century which is now rapidly drawing to a close, the enterprise in question having been inaugurated in 1815. The immediate predecessors of the company were Messrs. Francis Faulkner and Josiah Colony, who carried on business for years under the style of Faulkner & Colony, one of the best known woolen manufacturing concerns in New Hampshire. The company manufacture all-wool flannels, and produce a line of such goods that is satisfactory to the most critical trade, and is conceded by dealers and consumers to compare favorably with any articles of similar grade in the market. The selling agents are Messrs. Faulkner, Page & Co., of Boston and New York, and the product is widely distributed, a permanent demand for it being soon established wherever it is introduced. The premises utilized by the company comprise three floors and a basement, measuring 125×42 feet, and are fitted up with a most elaborate plant of improved machinery driven by water power. Employment is given to sixty assistants, and the business is so thoroughly systematized and every process incidental to production so carefully supervised that the uniform superiority of the product is very easy to account for.

**M. V. B. CLARK,** dealer in Fancy and Staple Groceries, Roxbury Street, opposite Post-Office, Keene, N. H.—No house in this section has won a more deserved and substantial fame for its integrity and fair dealings than that conducted by Mr. M. V. B. Clark. It was established by the present proprietor in 1880, having been under the able management of Mr. Clark for the past ten years. By honest and careful transactions and reliable goods an extensive retail trade has been built up throughout this vicinity. The store occupied is located on Rox-

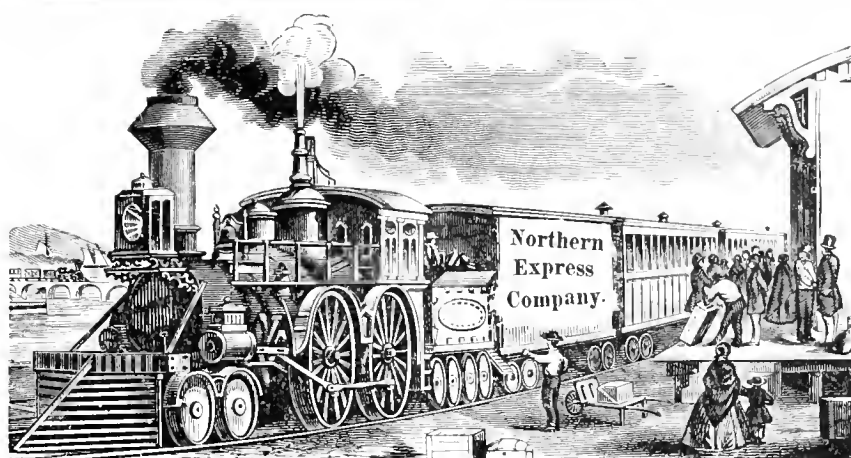
bury street, opposite post-office, comprising one floor and basement, each covering an area of 1500 square feet, which are well equipped for the handling of the large and fine stock of fancy and staple groceries usually to be found here. The fame acquired by Mr. Clark for the handling of fine goods has spread throughout this vicinity, and only the most thorough satisfaction is expressed by those who have patronized him. The stock is large and well arranged, and few there are who cannot find something useful among the fine goods here displayed. Mr. M. V. B. Clark, is a native of Ludlow, Vt., and served as orderly sergeant in 16th Vermont Regiment, Co. C, during our late Southern Rebellion, and now shares the unshaken confidence and respect of the people of Keene.

**S. BABCOCK & SON,** dealers in Fresh and Pickled Fish, Oysters and Lobsters in their season, 33 Roxbury Street, Keene, N. H.—There are two great reasons why Messrs. S. Babcock & Son should do a large business. First, because they deal in so popular an article as fish, and second, because they neglect no means to satisfy every customer. Business was begun in 1869 by Mr. S. Babcock, the present firm of S. Babcock & Son being formed in 1889. This firm have gained a high position among the houses engaged in their line of business in this city. These gentlemen are natives of Rockport, Mass., and occupy premises located on Roxbury street, Keene, N. H., the stock carried being very varied, and consisting of fresh and pickled fish of all kinds, also oysters and lobsters in their seasons. A specialty is made of the prompt and accurate delivery of goods without extra charge, and all orders are given immediate and painstaking attention. Employment is given to two competent and polite assistants, and the facilities at hand enable Messrs. Babcock & Son to handle their business without confusion or delay. The lowest market rates are always quoted at this store, and purchasers are assured that every article sold will prove just as represented in every particular.

WE'RE

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## J. H. WRIGHT, DEALER IN FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC., REAR 96 MAIN STREET.

A popular house in Keene concerned in those branches of business included under the above headings is that of Mr. J. H. Wright. He occupies a store which covers an area of 1560 square feet, located at rear 96 Main street, which is well stocked with a complete and varied assortment of confectionery and foreign and domestic fruits, also cigars and tobacco. In addition to the above-named goods the office of the Northern Express Co., is also located here. Mr. Wright conducts a first class retail trade as well as wholesale, and employs three assistants. His stock of delicacies are guaranteed always pure and fresh. Mr. Wright is a native of Keene, and is in a position to offer the strongest inducements to patrons. His retail trade is drawn from the best classes. He also is an extensive dealer in boats, oars, tents, and supplies, wholesale and retail, and has boats and tents to rent.

E. W. BARKER, Blacksmith, 60 Railroad Street, Keene, N. H.—It is sometimes very important to know where to find a good blacksmith, for breakdowns or other accidents are apt to happen to anybody and much trouble and delay may be avoided by going at once to the right place. In calling attention to the establishment carried on by Mr. E. W. Barker, we feel that we are doing our readers a real service, for his facilities are of the most improved description and his work cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mr. Barker was born in Massachusetts and began business operations here in 1889. His shop is 30x30 feet in dimensions and is fitted up in a way that enables him to fill orders at short notice, the tools and fixtures being of the latest and most improved kinds, and kept in first-class condition. Horse shoeing and general jobbing is extensively carried on, and the work turned out here will be found as durable as it is neat and strong. Mr. Barker gives close personal attention to every detail of his business, all orders being executed in an intelligent and skillful manner, while the prices charged are as low as can reasonably be expected on first class work, he uses the best of stock, and as he treats his customers courteously and fairly, it is but natural that his establishment should be steadily gaining in popularity.

A. J. GOODALE, Dressmaking Rooms; all orders promptly executed in the latest styles, and satisfaction guaranteed; Petts' Block, Church Street, Keene, N. H.—It is said by those who should be authority, that American ladies are the best dressed in the world, and that one reason why this is the case, is because they not only know how to choose their costumes, but how to wear them. There is no doubt that the art of dress-making is much further advanced in this country now than it was a few years ago, and this is due principally to the effect of those who combine a thorough knowledge of the subject

with natural taste and ability. In calling attention to the facilities possessed by Miss Adelaide J. Goodale for the doing of fashionable dressmaking at short notice, we feel that we are rendering a real accommodation to our readers, for this lady has amply proved her entire fitness for the task she has undertaken, and those who make use of her services will have reason to congratulate themselves on having done so. Miss Goodale is a native of Hillsboro, N. H. She began business operations in Keene in 1888, where she opened first-class dressmaking rooms in Petts' Block, Church street. Miss Goodale keeps herself thoroughly informed concerning the latest novelties in the dressmaking line, and spares no pains to give her customers the full benefit of such knowledge. She solicits patronage and is ready and willing to offer any suggestions her experience and study may prompt, if such assistance be desired, while her charges are extremely reasonable, considering the quality of the service rendered. All orders are promptly executed in the latest styles, and satisfaction guaranteed to the most fastidious customer.

C. M. CUMMINGS, dealer in all kinds of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Keene, N. H.—To one at all fastidious as to what kind of foot wear should be worn, it is very necessary to visit an establishment carrying a large stock, when it becomes advisable to replenish one's supply of boots or shoes, for it is only from a large stock that a fastidious person can choose just what is suited to his or her tastes. The assortment should of course be varied also, and in short, it should be such as can only be selected by those who are determined to cater to the best class of trade. Doubtless it is largely owing to the enterprise shown in this direction, that the establishment now conducted by Mr. C. M. Cummings, has built up so large a patronage, for it has met with exceptional success since its inception. Business was started by C. Cummings &

Son in 1872, in 1881 Mr. C. M. Cummings bought out the interest of C. Cummings, since which date the business has been conducted under the name of C. M. Cummings. He is a native of Western Vermont, and is well known in both social as well as trade circles of Keene. The premises made use of cover an area of some 1,000 square feet. The stock on hand must be seen in order to be appreciated, for it is made up of new, fresh, and stylish goods, is complete in every department and includes the productions of the best manufacturers. The boots, shoes and rubbers sold by Mr. Cummings are put at the lowest possible figures, and no pains are spared to thoroughly satisfy every caller. Efficient assistants are employed, and prompt attention is the rule, and courtesy is shown to all.

REUBEN RAY, Carriage and Sleigh Ironer, and Jobbing of all kinds; Steam Mills, Mechanic Street, Keene, N. H.—The establishment of which Mr. Reuben Ray is now the proprietor, located on Mechanic street, is one of the best known and most popular to be found in the city, and those who are conversant with the even excellence of the work done at this establishment need no further explanation of its unsurpassed reputation. The premises are well equipped with improved devices of various kinds, enabling orders to be promptly filled, and the lowest prices consistent with the use of honest material and the employment of skilled labor, to be quoted at all times. Carriage and sleigh ironing is given particular attention, and jobbing of all kinds being done in the neatest and most durable manner, no pains being spared to fully maintain the name of the shop for uniformly square and honorable dealing. Business was begun in 1876 by Ray Brothers, which was continued until 1880, when Mr. Reuben Ray assumed full control of the business. He is a native of New London, N. H., and is well known throughout Keene. He is assistant engineer of the fire department, and was selectman for two and one-half years. This book will have a very large circulation out-

side of Keene, and will come into the hands of many residents of adjoining towns who have occasion to drive to Keene frequently on pleasure or business. To such we would heartily recommend Mr. Ray's establishment, in case the services of a thoroughly competent carriage and sleigh ironer should be wanted, for we are positive that the result will be entirely satisfactory.

FRANK L. POND, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles and Opera Glasses; careful attention given to repairing; 16 Clarke's Block, Keene, N. H.—No thinking person needs to be told that it is of the first importance, when purchasing anything in the line of watches, jewelry, etc., to patronize a strictly reliable house, yet an opposite course is occasionally pursued by those who ought to know better, and the result is uniformly dissatisfaction. There is no excuse for allowing one's self to be imposed upon, for the reliable jewelry establishments of a community are easily found, even by a stranger, if trouble is taken to make a few inquiries, and it is safe to say that if such inquiries were made in Keene, one of the first establishments pointed out would be that of Mr. Frank L. Pond, located in Clarke's block. Certainly the residents of this city have had abundant opportunity to judge concerning the reliability of this enterprise since it was inaugurated in 1888, since which date, Mr. Pond has largely added to the reputation and patronage of the establishment. He is a native of Keene, and is a thoroughly experienced jeweler. The premises occupied are 20×60 feet in dimensions, and the large, fine stock on hand includes watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, spectacles, and opera-glasses. Mr. Pond employs two careful and polite assistants and gives special attention to the repairing of watches and jewelry of all kinds; also to the cleaning and adjusting of fine watches and French clocks in a neat and practical manner. One trial will convince you of the reliability and popularity of this house.



MAIN STREET, HINSDALE, LOOKING EAST.

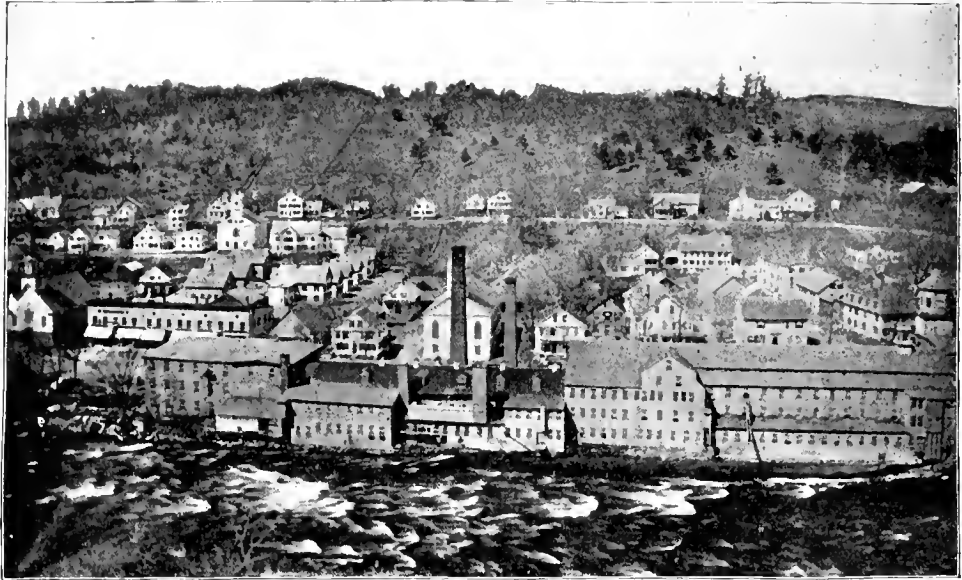
## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF HINSDALE, N. H.

The early history of Hinsdale is very intimately connected with that of Northfield, Mass., Winchester, N. H., and Vernon, Vt., for the grant of land to the pioneer settlers was from the town of Northfield and the original township or plantation comprised territory on the Vermont side of the Connecticut, while the present township comprises a considerable portion of old Winchester.

The great bend made by the Connecticut about midway in its passage by Hinsdale and just before it receives the waters of the Ashuelot River, was known to the Indians as "Namus Squam-aug-khige," signifying "spearing place for salmon," that noble fish being very plentiful in the Connecticut and Ashuelot rivers during the spawning season, and the conditions for spearing them at the mouth of the Ashuelot and along the bend in the Connecticut being very favorable during the aboriginal occupancy of this part of the country. This same Indian name was applied to all the adjacent territory and also to the tribe who inhabited it, but was contracted and corrupted to "Squakheag." The Squakheag tribe at one time occupied the entire Ashuelot valley; their territory extending from the sources of that stream to the head waters of Miller's River on the south; to the Monadnock Mountain on the east, and to about nine miles beyond the Connecticut on the west. The tribe are supposed to have been very closely related to the "Nashaway" or "Nashua" Indians, whose hunting grounds joined theirs at Monadnock Mountain. The Squakheags were numerous and powerful, bold and adroit in the execution of the innumerable cunning tricks characteristic of Indian warfare. Many of them were of gigantic stature, as is evidenced by the enormous size of the skeletons that have been discovered, some of these exceeding six and a half feet in length, and the bones being proportionately large and massive. The tribe was divided up into many communities, the villages being located at favorable points for obtaining food, so that all the more important of them were situated along the

river banks, as fish was one of the most abundant and staple articles of diet. The flesh of animals, secured by hunting and trapping, was also very largely used, and small animals and all kinds of flesh were cooked whole, the entrails being regarded as one of the best portions.

But the Squakheags by no means depended entirely upon flesh food. On the contrary, they cultivated the land quite extensively, their principal crops being corn and pumpkins, the latter being preserved by being cut in strips and dried in the sun. Other standard vegetable foods were chestnuts

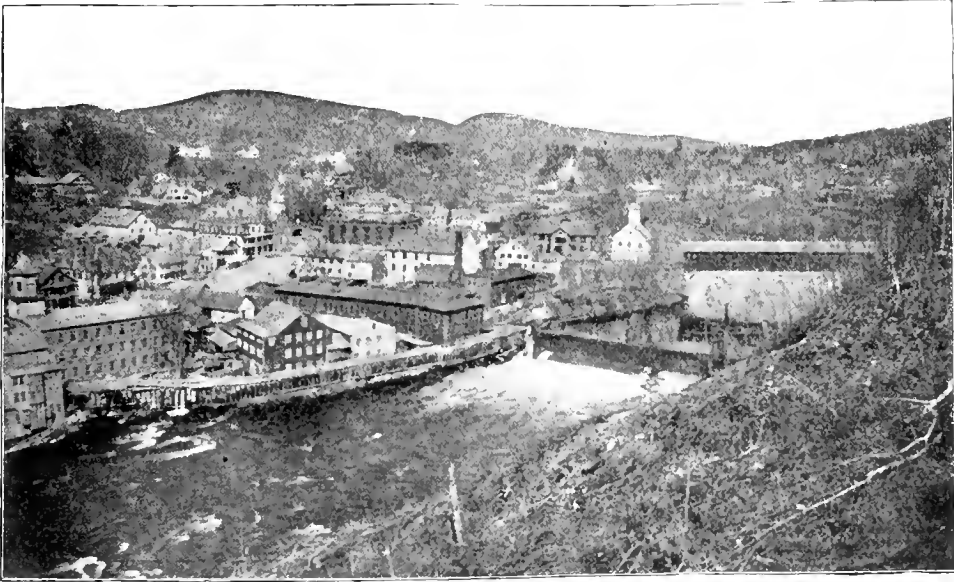


BIRD'S EYE VIEW No. 1.

and ground nuts, together with wild fruits. The art of making maple sugar was understood and practiced, and tobacco was raised and used quite generally. Owing to their lack of suitable tools it was difficult for them to clear and cultivate the ground with any approach to thoroughness, but they understood how to make fire further their ends, and by making frequent fires, especially after the falling of the leaves, kept down the underbrush and injured and eventually destroyed and consumed both small and large trees. In early colonial days the Squakheags ranked among the boldest and most terrible enemies of the whites, and they did them much mischief in 1675, when they successfully attacked Deerfield and Northfield, Mass. The first of the serious blows which eventually broke their power and caused the shattered remnant of the tribe to seek asylum with the St. Francis Indians, of Canada, was delivered in 1676 upon a large party of Squakheags who had visited Turner's Falls, on the Connecticut, to fish for shad. At daybreak of the 19th of May, Captains Turner and Holyoke at the head of one hundred and sixty men, surprised them and killed a large proportion of their number. Thus far in the fight the whites had escaped with but few losses, but as they were returning to their horses, which they had hidden near by, the alarm was raised that the redoubtable King Philip with an overwhelming force of braves was rapidly approaching. The whites, panic-stricken, lost all semblance of order, and their lately defeated foes seized the opportunity to retaliate in kind and killed Captain Turner and thirty-seven of his men. But the tribe fared poorly during the years which followed. Many of their stoutest warriors were killed and their largest villages destroyed and finally they gave up the unequal struggle, and sold their magnificent hunting grounds to the whites,—a tract embracing some 65,000 acres—for the exorbitant sum of "forty-five pounds sterling in trade goods," equivalent to about \$200 in our money to-day. Real estate in this section has increased appreciably in value since that bargain was consummated. The deed conveying the land is dated August 13,

1687, and was executed by Nawellet, chief of the Squakheags. The title to all the lands in Hinsdale is derived from this grant and from grants made by the town or proprietors of Northfield. The tribe did not entirely abandon the territory until 1720, or thirty-three years after the sale of it, but they lived on friendly terms with the settlers and on many occasions warned them of impending dangers.

The pioneer settler in Hinsdale is supposed to have been Daniel Shattuck, for he is believed to have built the first house in town, in 1737. It was situated on a brook in Merry's meadow, and



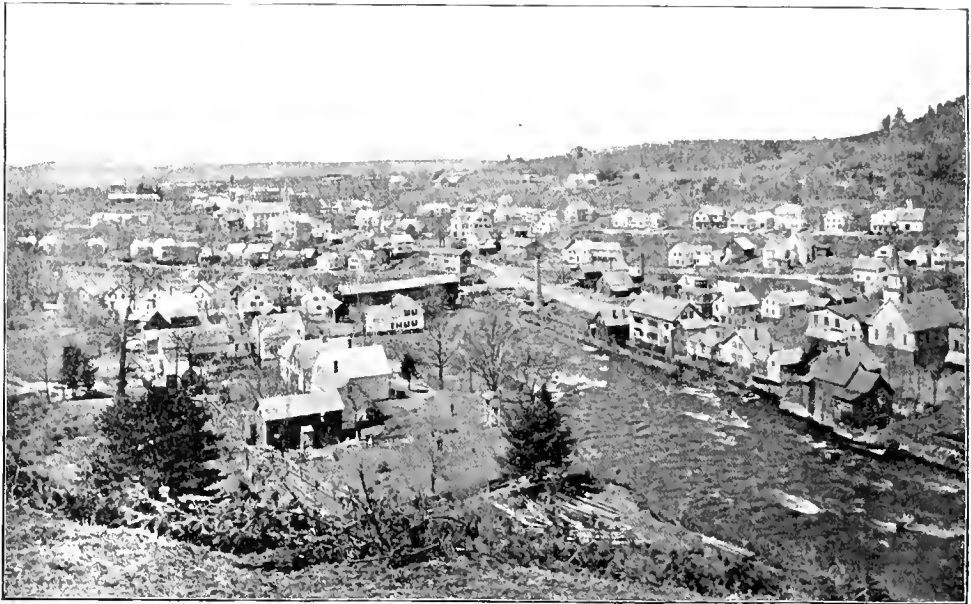
BIRD'S EYE VIEW No. 2.

another house was soon built on the other side of the brook, the two buildings being connected by a plank palisade and surrounded by pickets. Both were heavily and strongly built and the place was given the name of Fort Shattuck. Robert Cooper built a house just south of Merry's meadow, later in the same year, and in 1741, John Evans erected a strongly fortified house a mile south of the Ashuelot. In 1742, a fort and a grist mill were built on Ash Swamp brook, north of Merry's meadow, by Colonel Ebenezer Hinsdale. Several houses had at that time been built at points above this fort, on the west side of the Connecticut, and also below the great bend. Nearly all the houses erected in this vicinity during the first period of its settlement were more or less strongly fortified, as it was anticipated that war between England and France would soon be declared, and it was known that in that case the French in Canada would encourage the Indians to attack the frontier settlements. The worst anticipations were realized, for war broke out in 1744, and soon the savages swooped down upon the exposed settlements, killing, burning, torturing, and spreading havoc on every side. The settlers at Keene, Swanzey, Winchester, Hinsdale and other points on the Ashuelot, and on the Connecticut north of the Massachusetts line as determined by the royal decree of 1740, were especially endangered not only on account of the remoteness of their locations but also because the boundary decision which severed them from Massachusetts deprived them of all legal claim to her protection, and yet did not gain for them protection from New Hampshire; that province taking the position that these settlers under Massachusetts grants had no rights or privileges which she was bound to respect, and asserting that Massachusetts would take care of them even though they were outside of her jurisdiction, it being policy for her to defend these towns and so prevent the Indians from ravaging her own territory. It is but fair to say, however, that this cold-blooded policy of New Hampshire was dictated by necessity



rather than choice, for she was not in a position to give adequate protection to the Ashuelot and Connecticut settlers and at the same time do her duty towards the settlers in other parts of the province.

There would have been ample excuse for the settlers had they abandoned this entire region at the very outset of the war, after learning that they would be obliged to depend upon their own meagre resources for defense; but it was hard for them to give over the fields they had cleared and cultivated with so much labor, the buildings they had erected and the mills they had constructed, to the mercy of the savages; and so they arranged for defense as best they could and determined to hold out as long as possible, hoping against hope that New Hampshire would relent or that Massachusetts would save



BIRD'S EYE VIEW No. 3.

the little colonies established by her sons under the protection of her laws. But these hopes proved groundless, and with the passage of time hope gave place to despondency and despondency to despair; most of the settlers being finally forced to retreat to the older settlements, not so much in consequence of actual fights with the Indians, although these were frequent and bloody, as because they could not till their lands, hunt or fish, and hence could not secure the means of subsistence. Winchester was abandoned in the fall of 1745, and Keene and Swanzey in the spring of 1747, at which time very few settlers remained in any part of this region.

June 24, 1746, a party of men working in a meadow by Bridgman's Fort, in Hinsdale on the west side of the Connecticut two miles below Fort Dummer, were attacked by twenty Indians, who killed two, wounded two and took two captive; and just a month afterward Colonel Willard and a company of twenty men were ambushed on the way from Fort Dummer to Hinsdale's mill, but they succeeded in driving off their assailants. Other Indian attacks were made during the rest of the year 1746, and in 1747 Fort Bridgman was burned, several whites killed and several captured. In 1748, on the 16th of June, fourteen men journeying from Fort Hinsdale to Fort Dummer were ambushed near the mouth of Broad Brook and but three escaped, the rest being killed or captured; and on the 14th of the following July Sergeant Thomas Taylor and a party of sixteen men were attacked by about one hundred French and Indians and were overpowered after a long and desperate fight. Four were killed outright, two wounded men were killed after the struggle was over, four escaped and Taylor and six of his men were taken to Canada. This fight took place about a mile below Fort Dummer, the



spot now being marked by a monument erected by Lewis Taylor, a descendant of the sergeant. It is also a memorial of the fight at Broad Brook for it bears two inscriptions, one referring to Taylor and his companions, and the other reading "In memory of fourteen men who were waylaid by the Indians near this place, June 16, 1743." The war between England and France was formally ended by a treaty of peace, October 7, 1748, but it was ended only in name so far as the frontier settlements were concerned, for the Indians continued hostilities for years afterward, although there was a season of comparative safety from 1749 to 1755. July 22d of the latter year several men were killed or captured near Fort Hinsdale, and five days later as three men and two boys were returning to Bridgman's

Fort, they were ambushed by twelve Indians, and one of the men was mortally wounded, one was drowned while escaping across the Connecticut, and the third got off unhurt, but both boys were captured. The savages at once made their way to Bridgman's Fort and captured the three women and eleven children whom they found there, the door of the fort being opened for them as the inmates had heard the shooting and supposed them to be their friends escaping from the Indians.

Such of the settlers in Hinsdale as had been driven away in the early part of the war returned in 1750 accompanied by others and in 1753, Colonel Ebenezer Hinsdale, who had built a mill and fort in 1742, and had remained himself and furnished asylum for others throughout the Indian troubles, presented a petition "in behalf of himself and sundry persons inhabiting at a place called Northfield, lying on the north of the dividing line of the Province of New Hampshire and the Massachusetts Bay, praying that the petitioners . . . may be incorporated and invested with town privileges," etc. Hinsdale and his associates also asked for a grant of the lands, and for a confirmation of the rights, etc., the settlers had possessed before they were cut off from Massachusetts. The desired charter was given September 3, 1753; the rights of the settlers and proprietors confirmed, and the boundaries



TOWN HALL.

of the township were fixed. It included a large amount of territory which had been granted to Winchester in 1733 by Massachusetts and in 1753 by New Hampshire; all that part of Northfield east of the Connecticut and north of the Massachusetts line, and a considerable strip of land on the west side of the river. It seems probable that the grant was made with the consent of the Winchester settlers, for they made no remonstrance against the taking of their land.

The town was named in honor of Colonel Ebenezer Hinsdale, who did so much to further its settlement and to secure the rights of its proprietors. He died in 1763, and was buried in the graveyard above Fort Hill. The first town meeting was held September 25, 1753, and it is worthy of note that the chairman of it and many other men prominent in the early history of the place, lived in the present town of Vernon, Vt. For this and for other reasons unnecessary to state at this late day, it is not surprising that Hinsdale should have been one of the thirty-four New Hampshire towns which voted to join Vermont about a quarter of a century later.

The settlement of the town proceeded but slowly for many years after its incorporation, the census of 1767 giving it a population of 158, and that of 1773 showing a gain of but sixty-two, the population then being 220. During the Revolution, Hinsdale furnished her full proportion of men and supplies, and in 1783 had but 303 inhabitants and but 330 in 1786. During the next four years a very decided gain was made, and the census of 1790 gives the town a population of 522, which was increased to 634 in 1800, to 740 in 1810, to 890 in 1820, to 937 in 1830, and to 1141 in 1840. By this time the valuable water powers in the township had begun to be improved and utilized in earnest, and



STERBINS' BLOCK, HINSDALE.

on this account and also by reason of the building of the Ashuelot Railroad, the gain made during the next decade was extremely large, the population in 1850 amounting to 1903. The loss during the next ten years was almost equally great, the population having diminished to 1312 in 1860, while a population of 1342 in 1870 shows that the town barely held its own during that decade; but the tide turned and set strongly in the other direction, and in 1880 Hinsdale had a population of 1868, which was increased in 1890 to 2253, by far the largest in her history up to that time, and as the gain is still in progress, it is evident that the town has entered upon a new era of prosperity, while the gain has been and is so steady as well as so pronounced that it is plainly not the result of any temporary "boom" but is permanent and reliable. Certainly the location and resources of the town are such as should ensure its prosperity if energetically utilized under fair conditions of competition, as will be seen from the following brief description:

Hinsdale is located at the south-western corner of Cheshire county, and is bounded on the north by Caesterfield, east by Winchester, south by the Massachusetts line, and west by the Connecticut river. The township is very irregular in shape, owing to the winding course of the Connecticut, and varies in width from about four miles, which is the length of its northern boundary, to less than a

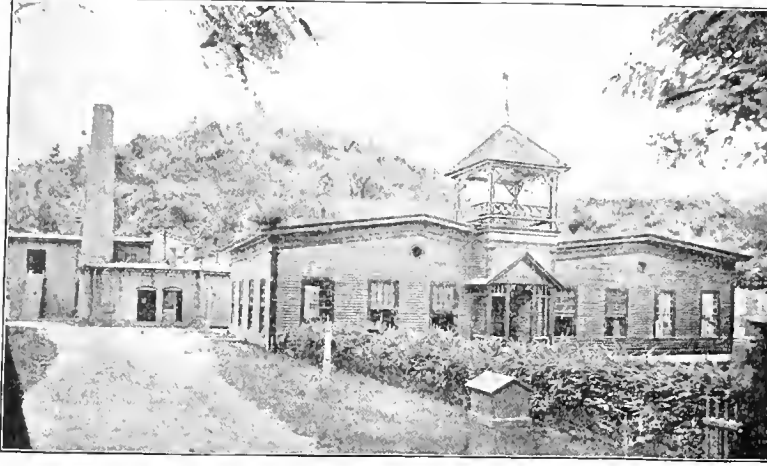
quarter of a mile where it borders upon the Massachusetts line. It has an area of less than ten thousand acres, thus being one of the smallest townships in the State. Mount Wantastiquet, or West River Mountain, lies partly in Hinsdale and partly in Chesterfield, it being situated in the north-west corner of the former and the south-west corner of the latter town, and rising abruptly from the Connecticut to the height of about a thousand feet above the stream or one thousand two hundred feet above sea level. Iron ore has been found in this mountain and has been mined to some extent, the



HOTEL ASHUELOT, HINSDALE.

mine being within Hinsdale limits. A mountain range extends along the eastern border into Winchester, and the views from the roads on this range are as grand and beautiful as any obtainable from any other point in the charming Connecticut valley. A sandy plain lies between these mountains and Merry's Meadow, and there are but few very good farms in town, the opportunities for successful farming being so limited that one may readily accept the statement that no more than fifty families have ever derived support from agriculture at one time. Hence it follows that Hinsdale must depend almost entirely upon her manufactures for prosperity, and the steady and pronounced gain in population and wealth during the past score of years shows that these are in a most flourishing condition. The manufacture of woolen goods has been a leading industry here for more than seventy years, one concern employing from two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons, and another employing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. The product comprises cashmerettes and flannels, and is in constant demand in the largest markets. Paper manufacturing is also extensively carried on, and was established and continued here in the face of severe discouragements, for the original mill, built in 1845, was burned in 1851. Another mill was at once built, and was destroyed, together with its machinery, by fire in 1863. A third mill was in operation by 1865, and in 1881 the bursting of a "rotary bleach," destroyed it and much of the machinery. This occurred in the fall, and the following spring a better mill and a more extensive plant of machinery were "ready for business at the old stand." The original mill had a capacity of eight hundred and fifty pounds of paper per day, this mill had a capacity of five thousand pounds in the same time. There are now two large paper mills

in town, both manufacturing manilla paper of fine quality. Another important industry is the manufacture of mowing machines and lawn-mowers, and indeed the working of iron and steel is extensively carried on here, the goods produced including besides the articles mentioned, chisels, boring tools, cutlery, table knives, forks and spoons, iron castings and minor articles, carriages and wagons are also made, together with boxes and wooden ware, and soap is largely manufactured, the bulk of the product being mill soap, for scouring and fulling.



BRIGHTWOOD MILLS. FISK PAPER CO.

As all the important mills and factories in town are driven by water power, it goes without saying that the mill privileges here are very valuable. They are located on the Ashuelot, which enters the town from Winchester at a point about mid-way along the line dividing that town from Hinsdale, flows in a generally westerly direction through the village and then turns abruptly to the south and empties into the Connecticut just below Cooper's Point at the great bend in that stream. The width of the township from

the mouth of the Ashuelot to the Winchester line is less than a mile.

Although Hinsdale owes its prosperity to the excellence and extent of its water powers, these would be of but comparatively little practical value were it not for the excellent railway facilities the town possesses, the Ashuelot Railway and its connections enabling merchandise to be received from and sent to any point north, south, east or west in a comparatively short time and at reasonable rates. This road was chartered in 1846 and was opened for public travel December 9, 1850. It extends from Keene to South Vernon, Vt., a distance of twenty-three and three-quarters miles, its course closely following that of the Ashuelot river and it entering Hinsdale at a point a little to the south of where that stream crosses the Winchester line. The railway continues along parallel with the river until near its mouth and then turns sharply to the south and runs parallel with the Connecticut until the road strikes off to the south-west and crosses the river to South Vernon, where it makes junction with the system of railroads extending to all points south, north and west throughout this country and Canada. Eastern connections may be made here also, or at the other extremity of the road, at Keene.

The mercantile interests of Hinsdale are of course not so



G. A. ROBERTSON & CO.'S PAPER MILLS.

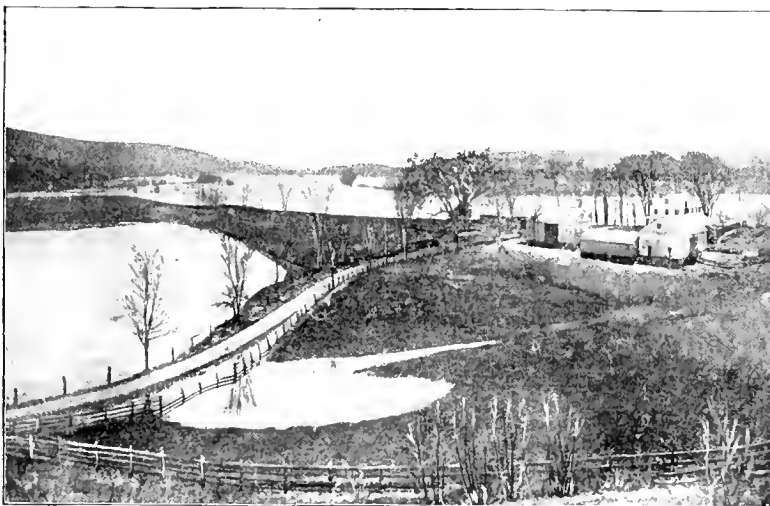


THE HAILE &amp; FROST MFG. CO.'S MILL.

important as the manufacturing interests, they being chiefly concerned with the supplying of the local demand, while the market for the town's representative productions is almost unlimited in extent. Still there are many excellent stores here, and they are very completely stocked, there being very few articles for domestic, farm and ordinary mechanical uses that cannot be bought at Hinsdale at very favorable rates. The local merchants are not surpassed in enterprise and liberality by any in this section, and their trade is all the more permanent and desirable from the fact that the great bulk of it is confined to a small area. Significant evidence concerning the industry, thrift and prosperity of Hinsdale residents is afforded by the existence of a savings' bank, holding deposits exceeding \$300,000, and it is pleasant to be able to add that this bank is controlled by prominent local business men and is most conservatively and ably managed.

The facilities of education are excellent, the town showing a most progressive and liberal spirit in their support; and the townspeople are quick to see and prompt in taking advantage of any meritori-

ous method of conducting schools is indicated by the fact that Hinsdale was the first town in the county to adopt the town system, which the Legislature subsequently made universal throughout the State. Up to 1877 the old district system was followed, each school being conducted independently of all the others, but in that year two of the three districts cornering on the village "pooled their issues" and built a good schoolhouse. A town High School was organized the following year, and in order that the preparatory schools



MOUTH OF THE ASHUELOT RIVER.

should be made more uniformly efficient the third district in the village was united with the other two and grammar, secondary and primary grades were established, and in 1884 the system was extended to all the other schools in town ; districts being abolished.

The Hinsdale religious societies include associations of Congregationalists, Universalists, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics, and as each has a church the opportunities for attending divine worship are ample. Hinsdale's first newspaper bore the patriotic title of the *Star-Spangled Banner* and was established in 1863 and published until early in 1883. The *Progress* was started in 1884 but progressed only until 1885, when its publication was discontinued, and that same year witnessed the establishment of the *Valley Record*, which is still recording the happenings in the county in general and in this vicinity in particular and is likely to continue to do so for an indefinite period, as it is well edited, newsy and reliable. *Around the Lamp* is a monthly juvenile publication, established in 1890, and giving every promise of having "come to stay."

## REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN OF HINSDALE.

**HINSDALE SAVINGS BANK, Hinsdale, N. H.**—Ever since the dawn of civilization there has been an abundance of what Horace Greeley used to call "patent schemes for making everybody rich," and of late years there has been an especially large number of such schemes unfolded to a waiting world, but poverty has not as yet been abolished, and candor compels the statement that no apparent progress has been made towards accomplishing that end. The truth is (and it is a truth that many estimable reformers and philanthropists totally ignore) if poverty and the many evils which spring from it are to be done away with it must be by individual, not by collective effort, for it is a principle of political economy no less than of theology, that each must work out his own salvation, and unless the individual members of a community be industrious, prudent and saving, poverty will exist therein no matter how favorable the conditions may be. The question for the philanthropist to answer then is, not "how can I help these people?" but "how can I enable them to help themselves?" and a consideration of what has been and is being done by the savings banks will show the true principles on which to base operations. There is the Hinsdale Savings Bank, for instance, small in comparison with some, but solid as a rock, and possessing and deserving the implicit confidence of the people. It gives aid without the suspicion of charity, it receives small savings and invests them safely and profitably, paying as high a rate of interest as circumstances will warrant ; it encourages people to work, to put aside a portion of their earnings, to form regular habits, to be law-abiding citizens, to be directly interested in the preservation of peace and in the respecting of the just rights of property,—all these things and more it does, and yet it is managed on strictly business principles, affects no man's independence and offers its services freely to all who may desire them. Such an institution reflects credit both on its managers and its patrons, and we are happy to note the prosperity and popularity of a bank which is of such benefit to the entire community. The officers are as follows : President, C. J. Amidon ; Vice President, Edward Stebbins ; Treasurer, George Wellman ; Assistant Treasurer, Cora A. Wellman.

*Condition of Hinsdale Savings Bank, July 1, 1891.*

Due depositors.....	\$311,613.33
Surplus.....	11,652.80
Guaranty fund.....	15,638.88
	<hr/>
	\$338,905.01

**E. & N. WORDEN, Soap Manufacturers, Hinsdale, N. H.**—One of the most important of the industrial enterprises located in Hinsdale is that carried on by Messrs. E. & N. Worden, it having been inaugurated in 1870 and having been so successfully conducted as to have become an acknowledged leader in its special line. The firm make a leading specialty of the manufacture of mill soap for scouring and fulling, and the simple fact that they have supplied one mill for over twenty years is convincing evidence that their product is all right, both as regards quality and price. Factory and laundry soaps are also largely manufactured and this concern are the sole manufacturers of E. & N. Worden's Coco soap, which has now been on the market for nearly twenty years and has proved itself to be unequalled as a laundry soap, and as a toilet soap far superior to many that are lavishly advertised and claimed to be unparalleled for healthfulness and efficiency. Coco soap will not injure the finest fabrics in the least ; it will accomplish one-third more than any other soap ; it may be used in hard or soft water and will not yellow the clothes like other soaps, and it will entirely remove grease spots, paint, tar, etc., from cotton, woolen and silk, and do so not by destroying the fibre of the fabric, but by dissolving the foreign substance so that it may be readily rinsed away. The above are strong claims to make, but they are justified by the facts, and the manufacturers warrant the soap in every respect when used in accordance with the few and simple directions printed on each wrapper. As regards its value as a toilet soap we need only say that it has shown itself to be a sure cure for salt rheum, one of the most obstinate and serious of skin diseases. Coco soap is sold at all the leading grocery stores, etc., and its price and its durability and great cleansing powers, make it the cheapest as well as the best soap in the market. Dealers will find it very pleasant and profitable to handle, for good housekeepers are very apt to do all their trading where they find they can get the best soap, and the carrying of a stock of Coco soap will help along the other departments of the business every time. Messrs E. & N. Worden have large facilities, and are in a position to fill all orders without delay. The firm as now constituted is composed of Messrs. N. M. and E. A. Worden, both natives of this town. Mr. N. M. Worden has been connected with the board of selectmen for four years, and Mr. E. A. Worden was a member of the Berdan Sharp Shooters ; both gentlemen being very widely and favorably known in social and business circles throughout this section.



**HINSDALE WOOLEN MILL, C. J. Amidon & Sons, Hinsdale, N. H.**—There is no other American industry that has been so hampered, so often and so injuriously interfered with by legislation as has the manufacture of woollen goods, and that such great progress has been made in it as is the case reflects the highest credit on our woollen manufacturers as a whole, and gives grounds for the belief that we will ultimately lead the world in this branch of production, provided artificial interferences be removed. The goods produced at some of our mills will compare favorably, grade for grade, with those manufactured in any other country, and when the silly prejudice against domestic woollens which is a relic of past conditions is done away with (and every patriotic citizen should personally strive to aid in its abolishment) our representative woollen manufacturers will be rewarded for their earnest and long continued efforts to improve their products and lessen their cost to the consumer. The business was started more than half a century ago, in 1840, and in 1862 came under the control of Messrs. Boyden, Bishop & Amidon. It is now carried on by Messrs. C. J. Amidon & Sons, the firm being constituted of Messrs. C. J. Amidon, P. F. Amidon, and W. O. Amidon. The senior partner is a native of Chesterfield, N. H., and is one of the best known business men in the State, having held many public offices, such as those of senator, representative, town treasurer, selectman and postmaster. Both his sons were born in Hinsdale, and are widely known in social and business circles. The Hinsdale woollen mill is equipped with an extensive plant of improved machinery, including six sets of cards, and fifty broad looms. Ample water power is available, employment is given to eighty experienced operatives, and the annual out-put averages about 350,000 yards. Attractive styles, honest materials and thorough and skillful workmanship are the characteristics of the goods produced here, and hence it is not surprising that they should meet with ready sale, especially as the firm fill orders promptly and at the lowest market rates, quality considered.

**G. A. ROBERTSON & CO., Paper manufacturers, Hinsdale, N. H.**—It seems probable that the old saying, "there's nothing like leather," will soon have to be changed to "there's nothing like paper," for varied and important as are the uses to which leather is put, it is now equalled if not surpassed in general utility by paper, and new and valuable uses of the latter material are being discovered continually. A complete list of the articles made of paper would occupy pages of fine print and would include such widely different things as collars and car-wheels, boats and banknotes, for there is no other material that is adapted to so wide a range of uses, or whose properties can be so easily and carefully altered to suit given conditions. Hence the present demand for paper, immense as it is, is but an earnest of what may be expected in the future and there is no industry giving greater promise than that of paper manufacturing. It has been carried on at Hinsdale for many years, one of the pioneer enterprises of the kind here being that inaugurated by Messrs. Thomas & Cutting in 1845. It came under the control of Messrs. G. & J. Robertson in 1850, and the present firm, G. A. Robertson & Co., assumed possession in 1887, the partners being Messrs. G. A. & O. C. Robertson, both natives of this town. The concern occupy spacious premises, comprising two floors of the dimensions of 210x50 feet, and equipped with an elaborate plant of improved machinery driven by water power. Employment is given to fifteen assistants, and the out-put is very large in amount, but is readily disposed of as the productions of this firm are very generally and favorably known, and the business is so thoroughly systemized that all orders are assured prompt and careful attention, the product is uniformly satisfactory in quality, and the prices are in strict accordance with the lowest market rates.

**WORDEN BROS., Booksellers, Stationers, Newsdealers and Jewelers, Hinsdale, N. H.**—A newspaper delivery service that is not prompt, accurate and absolutely reliable is little better than an aggravation, for it is a continual source of bother and had best be dispensed with altogether, but a thoroughly satisfactory service is a most valuable and decided accommodation, and hence there is abundant reason for the pronounced popularity of that rendered by Messrs. Worden Brothers, for it is thoroughly satisfactory in every respect, the firm furnishing all the leading daily, weekly and Sunday papers by the day, week, month or year, delivering them as soon as possible after publication, and at uniformly moderate rates. Magazines and periodicals of all kinds will also be supplied, subscriptions being received at publishers' rates and the publication being mailed from the printers' direct to the subscriber. Any American book of comparatively recent publication will be furnished at short notice at the regular retail price, and many of the standard and popular books are carried in stock, together with blank-books, stationery, pocket-books, purses, albums, musical instruments, sheet music, games, notions, novelties, etc. A full line of sample picture frame mouldings is on hand to choose from, and frames of any size will be made to order at short notice and at moderate rates. The assortment of stationery includes the latest fashionable novelties as well as office supplies and writing materials of all kinds. Employment is given to two assistants, and prompt attention is assured to every caller. They also do watch repairing in all its branches in a strictly first-class manner, and at reasonable rates, all necessary tools and appliances being available, and orders being filled without delay, they being prepared to successfully undertake the most delicate and difficult jobs. We take pleasure in recommending them to our readers, for a large line of clocks, watches, silverware and jewelry in the latest designs are constantly on hand. Mr. G. N. Smith has charge of the jewelry department.

**T. W. SABEN, Insurance, Hinsdale, N. H.**—The insurance business has assumed such vast proportions in this country that it is a sheer impossibility for any man to keep informed as to the comparative standing and the characteristic methods of the many companies unless he gives the subject much more time and attention than can properly be spared from the special vocation in which he is engaged, and yet it is of the first importance to use intelligent discrimination in the choice of companies, for, like individuals, they vary greatly in reliability and in the promptness with which they discharge their obligations. Under these circumstances it is obvious that the most secure, convenient and generally desirable method of placing insurance is through a local agent who has had sufficient experience to be thoroughly well informed on insurance matters and who is known to be trustworthy in every respect, for of course such a man is conversant with the standing of the several companies and will represent none that he believes to be unworthy of confidence or that affords any but an economical and efficient service. Judging from the general use made of his facilities, the residents of Hinsdale and vicinity are convinced that Mr. T. W. Saben is such an agent as we have described and they have excellent grounds for that conviction for he has had some twenty years' experience in the Insurance business, and represents such leading companies as the Mutual Life of New York; People's Fire Insurance Co., New Hampshire; Etna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford; Cheshire Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and Manufacturers' and Merchants' Fire Insurance Co. He is prepared to write policies on the most favorable terms, and gives equal care to the placing of large and small lines of insurance, while all business entrusted to him is assured immediate and painstaking attention.

**H. W. THAYER, Domestic Bakery, Confectionery, Fruits and Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys and Fancy Goods, Toilet Soaps, Perfumes and Stationery, Oysters, Ice Cream, etc.; Meals Cooked to Order; Stebbins Block, Hinsdale, N. H.**—Among the varied industries pursued in Hinsdale, the Domestic Bakery holds a prominent place in the trade centre. This establishment was founded in 1873 by the present proprietor, Mr. H. W. Thayer, who during the time since elapsed has most ably managed his establishment. The Domestic Bakery is located in Stebbin's block, and is of spacious dimensions. The extensive retail business transacted requires the services of two thoroughly capable assistants. The energies of the house are devoted to the manufacture of bread, cake and pastry of all kinds, as well as to dealing in confectionery, fruits and nuts, tobacco, cigars, and fancy goods, toilet soaps, perfumery and stationery, also oysters, ice cream, etc., and it is known as the headquarters for yeast. Therefore we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to this first class and thoroughly reliable establishment. The proprietor, Mr. Thayer, is a native of Dummerston, Vt., and is very well known throughout Hinsdale, where he has held the office of sheriff and constable several times, and we feel justified in commending both the establishment and its wide awake proprietor to the favorable attention of all housekeepers, and others, desirous of finding a first-class establishment, whose products can be implicitly relied upon. A specialty made of fine confectionery of all kinds.

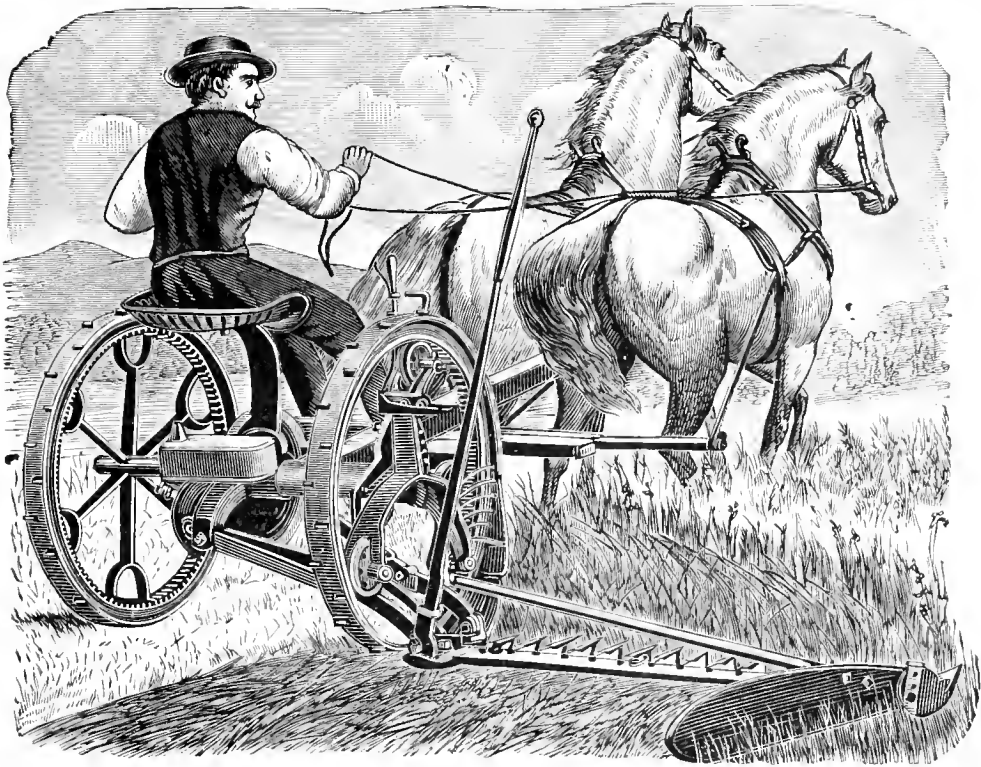
**B. WHILDEN & SON, dealers in Stoves, Tin and Wooden Ware, etc., No. 1 Church Street, Hinsdale, N. H.**—Especial attention has been paid to cooking and the kitchen during the past few years and the result is that the list of kitchen furnishing goods, has been greatly extended and the work of the housekeeper materially lightened. It has been found that brains are as valuable in the kitchen as they are in the parlor and many a lady now prides herself on her ability as a cook who a short time since would have been ashamed to be seen in the kitchen. Regarding stoves, tin and wooden ware, etc., no idea of their variety and importance can be gained without a personal inspection of them, and a house carrying as large and select assortment of these articles as is to be found in Hinsdale is that conducted by Messrs. B. Whelden & Son, at No. 1 Church street. This enterprise was inaugurated by C. E. Wheldon in 1887, who was succeeded by the present firm in 1888. These gentlemen are natives of Ludlow, Vt., and stand especially high among the business men of Hinsdale. The premises occupied by Messrs. B. Whelden & Son, cover an area of some 1,200 square feet, and contain an immense stock, complete in all its departments, comprising not only stoves, of all kinds both for cooking and heating purposes, but also tin and wooden ware, etc., of all descriptions. Employment is given to three assistants, while the proprietors give close personal supervision to every detail of the business. Honorable dealing and low prices are distinguishing characteristics of this concern and it fully deserves the exceptional success attained.

**G. S. HOWE, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hinsdale, N. H.**—After visiting the store carried on by Mr. G. S. Howe it is easy to see why the establishment is very popular among all classes of purchasers, for it becomes evident on examination that the stock on hand is very carefully selected and comprises a full line of choice family groceries, dry goods, etc., etc., and the prices quoted confirm the favorable impression previously made. Mr. Howe certainly ought to know pretty well what the Hinsdale public wants, for he has been connected with his present business since 1868, having carried on business for eight years in South Deerfield, Mass., previous to starting in

business here in 1877. The premises occupied comprise a store and basement, each covering an area of some 1500 square feet, and are supplied with all necessary facilities for the accommodation of the stock and the serving of customers promptly and accurately. Dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, also hats and caps are extensively dealt in and offered in a variety of choice grades at exceptionally low rates, while all the many articles dealt in are fully guaranteed to prove as represented, and are supplied at prices as low as the lowest. Three competent assistants are employed, and all orders are accurately and promptly delivered. Mr. Howe is a native of Dover, Vt., and is very well known and highly esteemed throughout Hinsdale and vicinity, as he guarantees every article to prove as represented, and quotes the lowest market rates.

**NEWHALL & STEBBINS, manufacturers of the Granite State Field Mowers, Granite State Lawn Mowers, and Ideal Lawn Mowers (see opposite page), Hinsdale, N. H.**—The firm of Newhall & Stebbins was formed in 1856 to continue a business started by Mr. Cyrus Newhall in 1836. General machine jobbing was done until 1860, when the manufacture of mowing machines was begun and in 1881 the firm began to make lawn mowers also. Many and radical improvements have been made from year to year, and as the material and workmanship have always been equal to the best, the Granite State field and lawn mowers rank second to none and are pronounced by many competent judges to be decidedly superior to all others. The market is flooded with mowers, particularly field mowers, and the would be buyer is apt to become confused by the many conflicting claims made by rival manufacturers or their salesmen, but if he will bear certain facts in mind and use the common sense which every man has to a greater or less degree, he cannot be deceived and will surely spend his money to the best advantage. He will attach due importance to the fact that the Granite State mower is not made "out West," and was not designed especially for use on the level prairies, free from stones, so common in that section, and so rare in New England, but was originated, perfected and is manufactured right here in the old Granite State, is intended especially for the use of New England farmers, and in its present form is the result of much study, experience and experiment which the firm have had and made during the thirty years it has been on the market. Catering especially to New England trade the manufacturers spare no trouble or expense to suit New England requirements, and the conditions here are so difficult that a mower that gives entire satisfaction on the average New England farm will give satisfaction anywhere, while a machine may work to perfection on the Western plains, and be of comparatively little value here. Messrs. Newhall & Stebbins warrant the Granite State mowing machine to be as perfect and durable as any in use, and better adapted to all kinds of land. They warrant each and every machine to be perfect in all its parts, and capable of doing as much work in any kind of mowing as any other machine, in many places doing it better, always as well, and with greater ease to both horses and driver, this being the lightest draft mower in the market, quite free from any shaking motion, and entirely safe, the driver not being thrown from it as from other mowers. Certainly these are solid advantages, and they are guaranteed by a firm organized in 1856, and known to be thoroughly honorable and responsible. The field mowers are made in four different sizes, as follows: No. 0, two-horse, five feet cut; No. 1, two horse, four and one-half feet cut; No. 2, two horse, four feet cut; No. 3, one-horse, three and one-half feet cut. The Granite State lawn mowers are made in five sizes, viz: 12-inch, 14 inch, 16 inch, 18-inch, and 20 inch. The Ideal lawn mowers are made in four sizes, viz: 10-inch, 12-inch, 14 inch, and 16-inch. Agencies are maintained throughout New England and orders can always be filled without delay.





**THE GRANITE STATE FIELD MOWER.**



**GRANITE STATE LAWN MOWER.**

Warranted to be as perfect, as durable, and more easily operated than any other Lawn Mower in use.



**IDEAL LAWN MOWER.**

Warranted to be equal in every respect to any other Lawn Mower except the Granite State.

**F. C. DAVIS, Butcher, Hinsdale, N. H.**—When one has learned where to buy meats to the best advantage one of the most vexatious problems incidental to house-keeping has been solved, for it is the common experience that more trouble is met with in doing this than in buying anything else in the line of food products. Every house-keeper knows that it is very important to personally select the meats used, but many have no time to visit a store and do their marketing, and so they describe what they want as accurately as possible, and depend upon the butcher to make the selection, the usual result being that both parties suffer, the purchaser because he doesn't get what he wants, and the butcher because he doesn't satisfy his customer. An excellent and easy way to avoid this is to deal with Mr. F. C. Davis, for he runs a cart through Hinsdale and Northfield, and brings his meats directly to the residences of patrons so that all may choose for themselves. His assortment is varied, his goods the best the market affords, and his prices low, so it is very natural that he should have built up a large and desirable trade since beginning operations, in 1890. Mr. Davis was born in Winchester, N. H., and has many friends throughout this section of the State.

**L. A. PARKS, Grain and Feed; also Box Making, Water Tubs, Trunks and General Wood-working; Hinsdale, N. H.**—A very thoroughly equipped establishment of its kind is that carried on by Mr. L. A. Parks, and his facilities are so extensive that it is not at all surprising that he should be able to fill orders at short notice, and to quote prices that will bear the severest comparison with those named by other makers of equally desirable goods. The business in question was founded in 1875 by the present proprietor. He is a native of Winchendon, Mass., and has held the office of tax collector for Hinsdale, N. H., and is almost universally known through this section. Mr. Parks occupies spacious premises, including a box making establishment and grist mill, comprising two floors, each covering an area of 1800 square feet, and fully equipped with all requisite facilities, which are operated by water power. The manufacture of boxes, trunks, water tubs and general wood working business, is extensively carried on, employment being given to a sufficient force of assistants. The productions of this establishment have a most enviable reputation in the market, and there is every reason why they should have, for carefully selected material is used, and no trouble spared to accurately carry out every process incidental to their manufacture. We refer, of course, to the grain, feed, etc., produced here, as well as boxes, tubs, trunks, etc. Mr. Parks gives close personal attention to the management of his business, and is in a position to fill all orders at short notice, and at bottom prices.

**WILLIAM O. HARRIS, Shoemaker and Repairer, 3 Stebbins Block, Hinsdale, N. H.**—Among the business enterprises of recent establishment in Hinsdale, it is with pleasure that we note the one conducted by Mr. William O. Harris. Although this house is of very recent establishment, having only been in existence since 1891, its reception and patronage by this community is exceedingly flattering and encouraging to the proprietor, who is an energetic man of long practical experience in this line of business. The premises occupied are located at No. 3 Stebbins block, and are some 324 square feet in dimensions. The extensive business already gained requires the services of a thoroughly competent assistant. The custom shoemaking and repairing done at this establishment are executed under the strict personal supervision of its proprietor, and all work is neatly and promptly done at very reasonable prices. Mr. Harris is very well known throughout Hinsdale, where his skill and ability, aided by many improved and modern facilities, is displayed in the many productions of this establishment, both as regards the making of shoes to order, or the repairing of the same, which is done in a most satisfactory manner.

**TAYLOR, STEBBINS & CO., Druggists, Hinsdale, N. H.**—There are few establishments in Hinsdale, carrying so large and carefully chosen a stock of drugs, medicines, etc., as may be found at the one conducted by Messrs. Taylor, Stebbins & Co., for this firm give particular attention to the selection of their stock, and neglect nothing which will tend to increase the perfection of their service in this important department of their business. The existing firm is made up of Messrs. E. S. Taylor and W. O. Stebbins. Both are natives of Hinsdale. The premises occupied are some 1,200 square feet in dimensions, and despite the complete assortment of drugs, etc., on hand, afford sufficient room to accommodate quite an extensive stock of toilet and fancy goods, hardware, paints, oils, etc., in which an extensive retail trade is transacted. There are five competent assistants employed, and whether you want drugs, medicines, or wish anything else from the stock, you are assured immediate and courteous attention, and may depend upon receiving full value for money expended. The goods are thoroughly reliable, they are offered in sufficient variety to suit all tastes, and are sold at the lowest market rates, so that we are justified in guaranteeing entire satisfaction to those who place their orders at this well-managed establishment.

**HOLLAND & UPHAM, dealers in Dry Goods, Small Wares, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Groceries and Provisions, Hinsdale, N. H.**—The firm of Holland & Upham are well known throughout Hinsdale and vicinity, for the concern lacks neither the experience nor the ability necessary to enable them to successfully meet all honorable competition and to cater satisfactorily to all classes of trade, and hold an enviable reputation for enterprise and fair dealing. The present firm is made up of C. A. Holland and L. M. Upham, they succeeding to the business carried on since 1885 by Holland & Richards. The premises occupied comprise one floor and a cellar, each 20x90 feet in dimensions, and contain a heavy and complete stock of dry goods, small wares, boots and shoes, crockery, groceries, and provisions, and other articles too numerous to mention. Employment is given to three assistants at this establishment, and callers are promptly and politely served. They are also assured honest goods at bottom prices. Messrs. Holland & Upham include overalls and clothing in their large and varied stock of goods, and as the Hinsdale people know reliable goods when they see them, it is perfectly natural that an extensive trade should have been established.

**MISS MARY BELANGER, Milliner, Hinsdale, N. H.**—We believe it has not been satisfactorily demonstrated just who or what is the "leader of fashion," the fact being that certain articles are fashionable while others are not, while apparently there is not the least reason for distinction. Still the saying goes, "As well be out of the world as out of fashion," and as the ladies of Hinsdale and vicinity are far from being "out of the world" it is not surprising that they should have strong objections to being "out of the fashion." There is certainly no reason why they should be so, as our local dealers show decided enterprise in offering the latest novelties to their patrons, and, indeed, so far as millinery is concerned, one would have to journey a good ways to find a more desirable assortment of fashionable novelties than may be seen at the establishment conducted by Miss Mary Belanger. This lady is a native of Canada, and has had great experience in connection with her present business. It would be useless for us to mention the stock in detail, for it is constantly changing, and always comprises the leading novelties, so that a description would be "out of date" before it could reach the public. The premises in use cover an area of 500 square feet. Order work is given prompt and skillful attention, and low prices are uniformly quoted.

# THE CORNER GROCERY, FRANK H. FULLER & CO.,

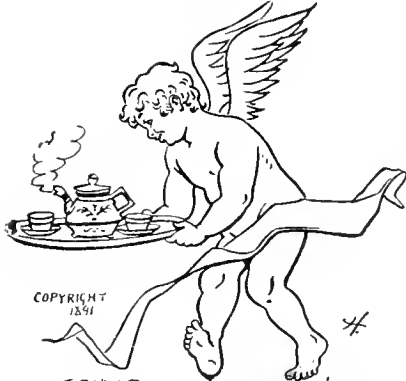
DEALERS IN

Fine Groceries, Flour, Teas,  
Coffees, Extracts,  
Canned Goods, Fruits,  
Confectionery,  
Plain and Fancy Crockery,  
Glassware,  
also a full line of Tobacco  
and Cigars.  
Pure Spices a specialty.

Stebbins' Block, Hinsdale, N. H.



A LITTLE TEA PARTY



TRY IT WHILE IT'S HOT

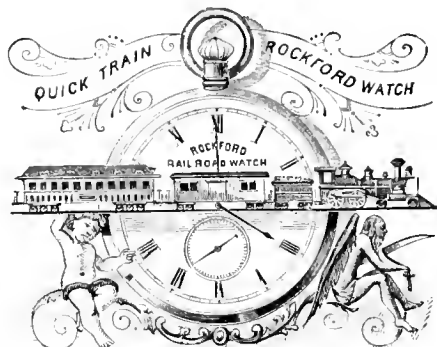
be patronized by the most careful and discriminating purchasers. The business was originally founded by Mr. A. S. Bacon, he being succeeded by Mr. W. C. Towne in 1889, Frank H. Fuller & Co. assuming full control of the business January 1890. Mr. Fuller is a native of Winchester, N. H., and we need hardly say is thoroughly familiar with the grocery business in all its branches. The premises occupied are located in Stebbins' block, and comprise a store some 1400 square feet in dimensions in addition to a storage room 240 square feet in size. There is abundant room for the carrying of a large stock, and that this room is taken full advantage of may be seen at a glance on visiting the store, for complete lines of staple and fancy groceries of all kinds are constantly carried, including pure spices, extracts, fruits and confectionery, canned goods, etc. This firm make a specialty of tea and coffee of superior grades, as well as plain and fancy crockery and glassware, also a full line of tobacco and cigars, and in fact everything usually found in a strictly first-class establishment of this kind. Employment is given to three capable assistants. Orders are filled with promptness and accuracy, while every caller is assured immediate and courteous attention. Their motto is: "Visitors always welcome and goods cheerfully shown, whether you wish to purchase or not."

**THE HAILE & FROST MFG. CO.,** Hinsdale, N. H.—The enterprise conducted by the Haile & Frost Mfg. Co. is one of the most extensive and important, not only in this town, but in this section of the State, and it is widely and favorably known to the trade throughout New England and in nearly all other portions of the Union, the line of woolen goods made by this company being very complete and including so great a variety of desirable novelties every season as to commend itself to the most exacting class of purchasers. The business was founded many years ago and has developed largely since coming under the control of the present company, which has abundant capital and is under the direct management of men of experience, enterprise and determination, who neglect no honorable means of extending its operations, and spare neither trouble nor expense to improve the quality of the product. Both the president and the treasurer are natives of New Hampshire, but both reside in Massachusetts. The Honorable Rufus S. Frost is president, also a member of the well-known firm of Rufus S. Frost & Co., and the Honorable W. H. Haile is treasurer. The latter gentleman was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1890-91. The company operate a most extensive plant, the main mill being four stories in height and 450x50 feet in dimensions. The machinery in use is of the most improved type, and as employment is given to 300 operatives, it is hardly necessary to say that the aggregate yearly out-put is immense in amount. Every process incidental to production is carefully supervised and carried out, and the goods are remarkably uniform in quality. Ex-Governor Wm. Haile took great interest in building up this business, being connected with it almost from its infancy up to the time of his death in 1876.

**WALTER E. FAY, Dentist, Hinsdale, N. H.**  
—No man likes to confess to cowardice or even to excusable fear, and hence the excuses made for not having the teeth attended to are as misleading as they are numerous and ingenious, for in the large majority of cases the true reason is to be found in fear of bodily pain. No one who has suffered from aching or sensitive teeth will be apt to very harshly judge those who shrink from undergoing dental operations, and yet it is an absolute fact that the dentistry of to-day is very seldom painful in the least. It is difficult for most adults to realize this, for their personal experience with dentistry generally dates back to childhood, a period some twenty or thirty years ago, when a visit to the dentist was an event to be looked forward to with fear and looked back upon with horror. Now all is changed. Improved appliances, agents and methods have well-nigh banished pain and at the same time the results attained are far more satisfactory and durable than was possible under former conditions. Of course we speak of results attained at a modern equipped dental office by an educated and experienced operator, and in this connection the dental rooms conducted by Walter E. Fay, may properly be cited as an example, for this gentleman has an establishment which includes operating rooms and laboratory, that are fitted up with every facility required to carry on operations to the best advantage, and has a high reputation for skill, thoroughness and gentle methods. He is a native of Hinsdale, N. H., and has been identified with his profession since 1879. Dentistry in all its branches is given prompt and careful attention, and moderate charges are made in every instance. The best of materials are used, and we have no hesitation in guaranteeing satisfaction to all who may avail themselves of the facilities here offered.

# ERNEST E. STRATTON.

**Fine Jewelry,  
GOLD AND SILVER  
WATCHES.**



**A FULL LINE OF  
Silver-Plated Ware.  
CLEANING AND REPAIRING  
Done at Short Notice.**

**Stebbins' Block, Hinsdale, N. H.**

Buying anything in the line of watches, jewelry, etc., from an unknown dealer is a good deal like investing in a lottery, or rather it is much more hazardous, for in a lottery you stand one chance in a thousand or so of getting much more than your money's worth, while in the other case you will surely not get more than you pay for, and probably you will get considerably less. It stands to reason that a well established and reputable dealer can sell as cheaply as anyone, and those who allow themselves to be convinced otherwise deserve little sympathy when they are "taken in." We fancy, however, that very few of the residents of this section are so defrauded, for during the period that the business conducted by Mr. Ernest E. Stratton has been carried on here the inducements offered have been such as to give people no excuse for buying of unknown concerns. Operations were begun by Mr. Frank Jackson, who was succeeded by Mr. Henry Holland, and he by the present proprietor in 1887. Mr. Stratton is a native of Northfield, Mass., and we need hardly say is extremely well known throughout this vicinity. The store occupied by Mr. Stratton is located in Stebbins' block, and covers an area of some six hundred square feet, and contains a very skillfully chosen and attractive stock of fine jewelry, gold and silver watches and a full line of silver plated ware. The latest fashionable novelties are well represented and the prices rule very low on all the articles dealt in. Mr. Stratton makes a specialty of watch cleaning and jewelry repairing. Orders are assured immediate and careful attention, and the charges are as low as is consistent with the doing of durable and accurate work.

**FISSK PAPER COMPANY,** Paper Manufacturers, Main Street, Hinsdale, N. H.—The paper manufacturing industry has developed more rapidly in this country within the past score of years than any other branch of production, excepting that of electrical goods, and the development has been one of quality as well as of quantity, our leading manufacturers now turning out paper that will compare favorably with that produced in any other country. There are almost as many varieties of paper as there are of textile fabrics, and they differ as widely in weight, strength and utility, the demand for some kinds being almost unlimited, while others, used only for special purposes, are almost unknown to the general public. Tissue papers are more or less familiar to everyone, but it is not so generally known that the productions of different manufacturers differ greatly in quality, some being of uniformly superior merit as regards texture, strength, beauty and evenness of coloring, while others are quite the reverse. The fine manilla tissue papers made by the Fisk Paper Co., are conceded by consumers and the trade to rank second to none, and as the company have facilities which enable them to fill orders promptly, and quote the lowest market rates it is not surprising that their productions should be in great demand. The business was founded in 1872 by Messrs. Fisk & Hopkins, who were succeeded by Mr. George C. Fisk, and he by the present company, of which Mr. Fisk is president, and Mr. C. B. Hopkins agent. Both he and Mr. Fisk are prominently identified with the advancement of the best interests of this section. The company operate a complete plant of the most improved machinery, including a thirty-horse engine and four 500-pound heaters, employ fourteen assistants, and are prepared to fill all orders at short notice. Mr. Fisk is a resident of Springfield, Mass., also president of the Wason Manufacturing Co., where he devotes his time.

**HOTEL ASHUELOT,** Holland & Ferrin, Proprietors, Hinsdale, N. H.—It is a noteworthy fact that the more experienced a traveler is, the less apt he is to look out for "style" when seeking hotel accommodations, for one does not have to learn that style and comfort are not very close relations, and in fact that where one is to be found the other is very seldom present. Undoubtedly there are many among our readers who make a regular practice of visiting Hinsdale at long or short intervals on business or pleasure, and perhaps the most of them are perfectly satisfied with the hotels at which they are accustomed to put up, but to those who are not, and to those who have never visited this place and would like to learn of a really well-managed hotel, we take pleasure in recommending Hotel Ashuelot, which is very conveniently located, and is one of the most homelike hotels in this vicinity. The proprietors, Mr. H. C. Holland and Mr. W. D. Ferrin are among the comparatively few landlords who spare no pains to make their guests feel thoroughly "at home" in every respect. They have been identified with Hotel Ashuelot, since 1891, and have made that house very popular with the traveling public. There are accommodations for fifty boarders, and the rooms, beds, and in fact everything connected with the hotel will be found to be comfortable and well kept, and supplied with all modern conveniences, including electric bells, etc. The table is bountifully supplied with a sufficient variety of good substantial food, and the cooking is first class. Seven assistants are employed who are prompt and obliging in their service to all guests. A livery stable and billiard room are maintained in connection with this hotel. The terms of the house are very reasonable, and we can assure our readers they will never regret giving Messrs. Holland & Ferrin a call when occasion requires their presence in Hinsdale.

**THE JENNINGS & GRIFFIN MANUFACTURING Co.,** formerly L'Hommedieu Hardware Co., Successors to Joshua L'Hommedieu, E. H. Tracy, George S. Wilder, and Burghoff & Wilcox Spoon Co., manufacturers of Mechanics' Tools and Hardware Specialties; all kinds of Boring Implements made to order; New York Office, 96 Chambers Street, Factories at Yalesville, Conn., and Hinsdale, N. H.—The business carried on by the Jennings & Griffin Manufacturing Co. would be worthy of prominent mention on the score of age alone, even were it not of sufficient present importance to warrant a much more extended notice than we can give it, for it was established nearly three quarters of a century ago, the manufacture of boring implements having been begun in Yalesville, Conn., in 1818 by John L'Hommedieu, and the manufacture of chisels, drawing knives, gouges, and other mechanics' tools in Hinsdale, N. H., in 1848 by Pliny Merrill and Geo. S. Wilder. Various changes in ownership have taken place, the present company organizing in 1883, succeeding Geo. S. Wilder of this place, and the Hommedieu Hardware Co. of Conn. Mr. Charles E. Jennings is president, Mr. Francis B. Griffin, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Geo. S. Wilder, manager of the Hinsdale branch, these gentlemen having the active management of the enterprise and fully maintaining the high reputation so long associated with it. The company are manufacturers of mechanics' edge tools at Hinsdale, while at Yalesville they manufacture patent table knives and forks, britannia spoons, mincing knives, etc. A leading specialty is made of the production of ship augers and other boring implements to order. A new lock office is maintained at 79 and 81 Reade and 97 Chambers streets. The mechanics' tools made here bear stamp Merrill & Wilder as of old, the tools of this brand having a national reputation, being handled by the leading dealers throughout the country and accepted as the standard wherever introduced.

*Conditions of warranty:* We warrant all our goods to be perfect when they leave the shop, so far as the material and workmanship is concerned. If a tool proves too soft and bends on the edge, or breaks in consequence of a flaw in the steel, and is returned to the person from whom it is bought within thirty days from date of purchase, a new tool will be given in exchange. If it is broken where the steel is sound it will not be exchanged. All goods bearing our trade mark are warranted as above. Jennings & Griffin Manufacturing Co., Hinsdale, N. H., and New York. Also makers of Merrill & Wilder's solid cast steel socket firmer chisels. This set contains twelve chisels, assorted from 1-8 to 2 inch, as follows: One each 1 8, 1 4, 3 8, 1 2, 5 8, 3 4, 7 8, 1, 1 1 4, 1 1 2, 1 3 4, 2 inch. Special notice to the retail trade: These tools are tempered by an improved process, insuring a perfect cutting edge. Each blade is made from one piece of solid cast steel of extra quality, particularly for the retail trade. Only the best materials used. Look for our trade mark on each box. Every set bearing our trade mark is warranted as per conditions of warranty on top of the box."

**G. P. WELLINGTON,** dealer in Meal, Feed, Flour, etc., also Salt, Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, Pratt's Food, Peel's Food, Lord's Food for Horses, Cattle and Poultry, Hinsdale, N. H.—The business conducted by Mr. G. P. Wellington was founded in 1884 by Mr. F. E. Wellington, son of the present proprietor, who assumed control in 1885. He is a native of Rindge, N. H., and is one of the best known residents of this section, he having held his present office of tax collector for a score of years and having served on the board of selectmen for four years. Mr. Wellington deals in many standard commodities, including flour, meal, feed, salt, potatoes, apples and eggs, and makes a prominent specialty of the leading varieties of horse, cattle and poultry food, handling such standard goods as Pratt's food, Peel's food, and Lord's food, and furnishing them in quantities to suit at positively bottom rates. It is well known that there are certain prepared

foods on the market that are not only inefficient but in some instances are positively dangerous, and the only sure way to avoid such is to buy of a dealer who, like Mr. Wellington, is practically informed on the subject and will not handle an inferior article no matter what increased margins of profit may be gained by so doing. The leading brands of flour are kept in stock, a specialty being made of those particularly adapted for family use, and meal, feed, etc., are also largely dealt in and furnished in large or small quantities at prices in strict accordance with the lowest market rates.

**C. S. CARKIN,** Horseshoeing and Jobbing; special attention paid to Horses that Interfere and Overreach: Main Street, Hinsdale, N. H.—That not a few valuable horses have been spoiled by improper shoeing is a fact that no well-informed person will deny, and that hundreds of animals have gone lame, and had to be taken off the road for a long or short time simply because the man that shod them didn't know his business, is also a well-established and generally understood fact. Therefore no horse owner can afford to let everybody who claims to be a practical horse shoer, shoe his horse, until he has satisfied himself that the job will be skillfully and carefully done. Mr. C. S. Carkin pays special attention to horses that interfere and overreach, and we can cordially recommend him to our readers, for we know he has no superiors in this vicinity. Mr. Carkin is well known among Hinsdale horsemen, and many of them arrange it so as to have all their shoeing done at this shop, for since he commenced business in Hinsdale in 1890 he has fully proved that he knows his business in every detail, and is always ready to do a first class job at a fair price. The premises occupied are located on Main street, Hinsdale, N. H., and cover an area of 1000 square feet, and are well fitted up for the prompt carrying out of orders for horseshoeing and general blacksmith jobbing. Repairing will be durably and neatly done at short notice, and the charges made are sure to be moderate and reasonable, for Mr. Carkin has built up a very desirable business by dealing honorably with every customer, and there is certainly no reason to suppose that he will do anything to injure his reputation. One call will convince you that this is the place to have your work done.

**A. F. FISHER,** Portrait and Landscape Photographer, Hinsdale, N. H.—There is an immense and constantly increasing demand for really artistic photograph work, and therefore, although the number of photographers is rapidly becoming larger, there is really no danger of the field being overcrowded, for in this profession, as in that of the law, "there is always room at the top," to use the words of Daniel Webster when he was estimating the chances for legal practitioners. An illustration of the truth of this principle is afforded by the success won by Mr. A. F. Fisher, since he began operations here in 1885, for this gentleman has already built up a large patronage, and it is still steadily growing in magnitude. He is a native of Claremont, N. H., and is a thoroughly competent photographer in every sense of the word, being prepared to carry on portrait and landscape photography in all its branches, and to attain results equal to the best. His studio is conveniently located, and was at one time occupied by a Mr. Baldwin, who was burnt out, the building being rebuilt and occupied by W. J. Kady in 1882, he being succeeded by E. C. Fisher in 1884, the present proprietor assuming control of affairs one year later. The studio is fitted up with the latest improved apparatus and accessories, and Mr. Fisher is in a position to fill all orders at short notice and at moderate rates. Personal attention is given to every sitter, and no pains is spared to completely satisfy the most critical patron. The illustrations in this history are made from pictures taken for us by Mr. Fisher.

**M. V. COLTON**, dealer in Foreign Fruits, Fancy Groceries, Confectionery, Bread, Pastry, etc., Hinsdale, N. H.—This establishment, which ranks among the leading enterprises of its kind in this section of the city, is one of the most popular dealing in fruits, groceries, confectionery, base ball goods, all popular summer drinks, and everything to be found in a first-class store of the kind. Fishing tackle, fireworks, and a large dealer in cigars, tobacco, pipes, and carts, hammocks, wagons and toys of all descriptions. Mr. M. V. Colton, the present proprietor, established the business in 1879, and to his superior skill, able management and untiring industry, is due in a great measure, the progress and success which has been attained during its career. A large and varied stock is carried, including foreign and domestic fruits, fancy groceries, confectionery, bread, pastry, etc. Mr. Colton possesses every facility for giving his patrons and friends extra inducements, both in low prices and excellent quality of goods sold. The store occupied is eligibly located, and is filled with as large and reliable a stock as can be found in any similar establishment. The premises comprise two floors, each being 18×50 feet in dimensions, and a large retail trade is transacted, requiring two competent assistants to attend to the many details. Mr. Colton is a native of Wilbraham, Mass. He is enterprising and energetic, and his business standing and general reputation, as well as the liberal manner in which the business is conducted, is a subject of the most favorable comment throughout Hinsdale and vicinity.

**EDWARD STEBBINS**, dealer in Stoves, Hardware and Cutlery, Pumps, Pipes, Paints, Oils, etc.; Jobbing in Tin; No. 1 Stebbins Block, Hinsdale, N. H.—Every experienced housekeeper knows that an inferior cook stove is dear at any price, and indeed should not be taken even as a gift, for the amount of material it will spoil and the loss of time it will cause make it too expensive to use, to say nothing of the fuel it will waste, although the latter is no inconsiderable item. "Get the best" is an excellent rule to follow when buying a stove, and an easy and sure way of getting the best is to deal with Mr. Edward Stebbins, doing business at No. 1 Stebbins block, Hinsdale, N. H., for he deals largely in stoves of all kinds, and is in a position to furnish anything in that line at the lowest market rates. The customers will be advised what kind is best suited to his needs, and every stove is guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it when used as directed. Mr. Stebbins occupies spacious premises, and carries in addition to stoves, hardware and cutlery of all kinds, also pumps, pipes, paints, oils, etc., while jobbing in tin will be done at short notice and at reasonable rates. All orders are assured prompt and skillful attention, employment being given to three efficient assistants. Mr. Stebbins has built up an extensive retail hardware business. He is a native of Hinsdale, and is so generally known in both social and business circles as to make extended personal mention altogether unnecessary.

**WM. H. LYMAN**, dealer in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, No. 3 Stebbins Block, Hinsdale, N. H.—Although there are many who say they "know a good shoe when they see it," the fact is it is by no means easy to judge of the value of such an article simply by examination, for inferior stock can be so prepared as to look all right to anyone but an expert, and the same may be said of the workmanship, or at least of so much of it as shows on the outside. The way to get a reliable shoe at a fair price is to patronize an experienced and reputable dealer, and we know of none in Hinsdale who gives better value than Mr. Wm. H. Lyman, so that those wanting anything in the line of foot-wear would do well to give him a call. He carries a good stock and warrants every article he sells to prove just as represented. Mr. Lyman was born in Mason, N. H., and is very well known throughout Hinsdale as an enterprising business man. The business now

conducted by him was originally founded by J. E. Leonard & Co., who were succeeded by C. E. Harris & Co. in 1877, they by the present proprietor in 1880. The store occupied by Mr. Lyman is located at No. 3 Stebbins' block, and is stocked with a large and varied assortment of boots, shoes and rubbers. The service is prompt and reliable, and Mr. Lyman assures every caller courteous and intelligent attention.

**P. P. WOODBURY**, manufacturer of Choice Brands of Cigars; also Breeder of Standard Breed Horses, Hinsdale, N. H.—No resident of Hinsdale or vicinity, who knows "what's what," so far as cigars are concerned need be told that Mr. P. P. Woodbury is prepared to furnish excellent cigars singly or by the box or thousand at bottom rates, for he has manufactured and sold choice brands of cigars in this town ever since 1877 and has long since demonstrated his ability to meet all competition both in price and quality. But many of our out of town readers are doubtless ignorant of the inducements he offers, and to such we would say "place a trial order with Mr. Woodbury, and unless you have been specially fortunate in your previous buying you will find that you can save money and get a superior article by purchasing from him. He gives particular attention to the making of special and private brands to order, and by using carefully selected stock and employing skilled assistants is enabled to turn out goods remarkably uniform in quality and flavor. He is a native of Concord, Vt., and is widely known in this section, not only in connection with his cigar business, but also as a very successful breeder of fancy bred horses, and fine standard breed horses, and those wishing to purchase horses whose pedigree is definitely known and guaranteed would do well to communicate with him. The following shows two of his horses which will convince all of the high standard of breeds handled. Mr. P. P. Woodbury has two registered and standard bred stallions. They are said to be very promising horses. Woodbury Thorn, No. 12685, foaled June 24, 1889, sired by Herald Thorn, 4000, son of Heptagon, he by Herald, by Hambletonian dam Lodi Main, by Wm. M. Ryswyke, 5723, son of Hambletonian. Grand dam, post mare by Schoby's Champion, 8079. Great grand dam, by Chance, son of Chance by Rattler, thorough bred dam. Record, book 7, page 438 Wallace's Register. San Jacinto, No. 4100, Black Stallion, foaled May 4, 1886, sired by William Tell, 1692, by Knickerbocker 200, by Hambletonian 10, by Abdallah 1, by Mambrino, by Imported Messenger. Dam, Phantom, by Thorndale 305, record 2.22 $\frac{1}{4}$ , (the sire of Edwin Thorne, record 2.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Daisydale, record 2.19 $\frac{1}{4}$ ;) by Alexander's Abdallah 15, (the sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2.14,) by Hambletonian 10, by Abdallah 1, by Mambrino, by Imported Messenger. Grand dam, Lady Worth by Hambletonian 10, (the sire of George Wilkes, record 2.22, and Harold, the sire of Maud S., record 2.08 $\frac{3}{4}$ ;) by Abdallah 1, by Mambrino, by Imported Messenger. San Jacinto stands 16 $\frac{1}{4}$  hands high and weighs 1150 pounds. He combines the best of trotting blood, having three direct lines to Hambletonian, and two of the best lines to Mambrino Chief, one through the dam of Thorndale—Old Dolly, by Mambrino Chief. She was the dam of Director, 2.17, Thorndale, 2.22 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and Onward, 2.25 $\frac{1}{4}$ . No mare living or dead ever produced three such noted sons all by different sires. The other Mambrino Cross is by Mambrino Patchen, Mambrino Chief's best son. He sired the dam of William Tell, also the dam of Guy Wilkes, 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and William L., the sire of Axtell, with the fastest three-year old record, 2.14. Axtell's dam was by Mambrino Boy, by Mambrino Patchen. Mambrino Boy's dam, like the grand dam of William Tell, was by Strader's C. M. Clay, Jr., showing that San Jacinto has one of the finest combinations of trotting blood to be found in any young stallion in this country. In addition he has fine size and is a natural trotter. For further particulars, address owner, P. P. Woodbury, Hinsdale, N. H.



**J. E. LEBERT, Fine Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes; Bakery connected with store; Hinsdale, N. H.**—The convenience of dealing at a store where you can obtain about everything in the line of food supplies is too obvious to require demonstration, and as Mr. J. E. Lebert carries on just such a store it is perfectly natural that it should be largely patronized, especially as his goods are uniformly reliable, his prices low, and the service prompt and efficient at all times. Mr. Lebert was born in Canada, but is very widely known in this town and vicinity, where he has carried on his present business since 1888. He deals in fine groceries and provisions of all kinds and also in bread, cake and pastry of every description, there being a bakery connected with the store so that the baker's goods are always fresh and tempting, and Mr. Lebert is enabled to quote bottom prices on them. The premises utilized comprise the store proper, measuring 25×22 feet, the bakery 15×30 feet in size, and two spacious storehouses, so it goes without saying that a very heavy and complete stock is carried, including a full line of boots and shoes. Two assistants are employed, and polite attention is assured to every caller.

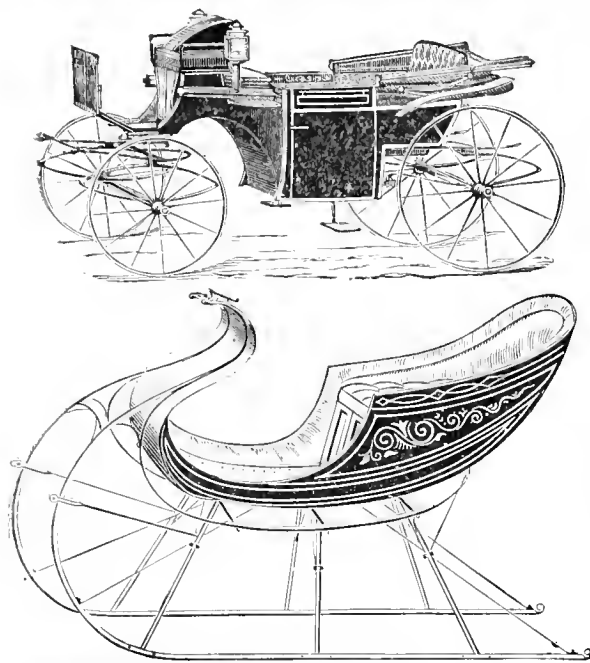
**F. P. HINDS, Livery Stable, Hinsdale, N. H.**—Every sensible person agrees that health is the greatest of blessings and that if choice were to be made between being healthy and poor, and being unhealthy and rich, everyone with a grain of common sense would choose the former, but still there are many persons who endanger and finally lose their health by the close application to business, or by denying themselves so wholesome and enjoyable a recreation as driving simply because "it costs money." It is possible to waste money on carriage hire of course, the same as it is possible to waste it on food, clothing or any other necessity of life, but a reasonable amount expended in this way is rather invested than expended, for it yields big dividends of health, and enables one to work easier and better than would otherwise be possible. Of course you want to spend your money where you are assured a fair return for it, and by hiring of Mr. F. P. Hinds you are relieved of all anxiety on that score, for he has some excellent teams for livery purposes and his charges are low enough to suit the most economical disposed. He is a native of Chesterfield, N. H., and is very widely known in Hinsdale, where he has served as police officer and has carried on a public stable ever since 1879. Orders are filled at very short notice, and good horses and stylish, easy-riding vehicles are furnished at very reasonable rates.

**E. BERGERON, Fine Custom Boot and Shoe Maker. All kinds of Repairing done to order. Hinsdale, N. H.**—It may safely be accepted as a general rule, that a boot or shoe showing fine workmanship is composed of superior stock, for although of course poor material may be made to present a good appearance by skillful handling, still ordinarily speaking it does not pay to combine skilled labor and inferior stock. For illustrations of the truth of this statement visit the establishment carried on by Mr. E. Bergeron, at Hinsdale, N. H., and you will find that the boots and shoes made here, comprise every variety, and also that the unusually careful workmanship displayed in the goods handled, has its parallel in the care which has been used in the selection of the material composing them. As a consequence, a pair of shoes made by Mr. Bergeron is bound to wear well and look well, and it is owing to the general knowledge the people possess of this fact, that the large custom boot and shoe making business now enjoyed by Mr. Bergeron has been established. A specialty is made of fine custom boots and shoes to measure, also all kinds of repairing, and no pains is spared to suit the most fastidious customer. Equal inducements are offered to ladies and to gentlemen, and those who prefer custom made foot wear, should certainly place their orders with Mr. Bergeron. He is a native of Richmond, Canada, and is very well known throughout Hinsdale, where he has been identified with his present line of business since 1885.

**MISS ANNIE BELANGER, Fashionable Dressmaker, City Hall Building, Hinsdale, N. H.**—It is the general verdict among the ladies of Hinsdale and vicinity who have examined specimens of the work done at the establishment of Miss Annie Belanger, that the results there produced are exceptionally satisfactory, and there has been ample time to form competent judgment regarding the matter. Miss Belanger commenced this business in 1890, and it has since rapidly and steadily developed, it now being one of the best known in town. Fashionable dressmaking in all its branches is done by Miss Belanger, all orders being assured prompt and satisfactory attention. All of our lady readers can doubtless call to their minds instances which have come under their observation, where the most costly costumes, made from the richest and most fashionable materials, utterly failed to produce a desirable effect by reason of the incompetency or carelessness of those who were entrusted with their making. The handsomest and most tasteful fabrics, may easily be rendered unattractive by not being properly made and fitted to the wearer, and the advantages to be gained by securing the services of a good dressmaker are too evident for us to dwell upon the importance of so doing. The dressmaking rooms of Miss Belanger are located in City Hall block, and are about 500 square feet in dimensions. Employment is given to a sufficient number of competent assistants, according to the season. Miss Belanger is a native of Canada, and the garments made at her establishment in Hinsdale, will always be found fashionable in style, and perfectly satisfactory as regards both fit and making, while the prices quoted are uniformly moderate.

**W. F. SANDERS, dealer in Furniture, Caskets and Coffins; particular attention given to preserving the Dead without the Use of Ice; Pictures Framed, etc., Hinsdale, N. H.**—There is probably not a business man in Hinsdale who has conducted a business so short a time, or less needs an introduction to the people of that town and vicinity than Mr. W. F. Sanders, for he has been identified with the furniture trade for many years previous to starting his Hinsdale branch, and the nature and magnitude of his business have had the effect of bringing him in contact with all classes in this section. The furniture business in this town up to 1888 at which time W. F. Sanders bought out J. A. Baird & Co., had changed hands several times and never had seemed to amount to anything, but after Mr. Sanders became proprietor the business began to move. Mr. Sanders' store at this place was until the first of May on Depot street, but his business had increased to such an extent that he was obliged to have larger quarters at which time he moved his store to what is called the Skating Rink Building, at the lower end of Main street, where he occupies a storeroom which covers an area of 2000 square feet, which enables him to carry a much larger stock than heretofore. His large experience as an undertaker has made him thoroughly familiar with all the details, and affords assurance that all commissions will be intelligently and skillfully executed, nothing being left undone that is necessary to attain the satisfactory results. Particular attention given to embalming, Mr. Sanders having had many years experience. A carefully chosen and selected stock of furniture, carpets, window shades, draperies, etc., constantly carried, the goods being of new and fashionable designs and warranted in every instance to prove as represented, and being offered at positively bottom prices. Mr. Sanders sells goods for cash or on installments and delivers them anywhere in New England. He has an able assistant in Mr. W. M. Sawyer, his brother-in-law, who manages the store for him in this place. Mr. Sawyer having been with Mr. Sanders for the past six years in his store at Winchester, consequently he has a practical experience in the furniture and undertaking business. He is a practical embalmer, having been in the habit of going with Mr. Sanders in all of his cases where he has been called to care for the dead. Mr. Sanders recommends him to the public as being a trustworthy young man.





**CUNNINGHAM & O'BRIEN**, dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries, 79 Main Street, Hinsdale, N. H.—The stock carried at the establishment conducted by Messrs. Cunningham & O'Brien can hardly be better described than by the single word "clean," for this is the trade term for any assortment of goods which contains nothing unsaleable or superfluous, and that is just the condition of the stock to which we have reference. Not that it is small and without variety, on the contrary it comprises full lines of staple and fancy groceries. The "Imx Tin" brand of coffee carried by them is superior to any now offered by any competing firm. They also carry a full line of teas, coffees, spices, canned goods, butter, cheese, eggs, etc., and the premises occupied, although including 1,400 square feet of space, are none too large to properly accommodate it, but the goods are so carefully chosen that none of them could be spared without interfering with the efficient service now offered the public. Mr. Cunningham is a native of St. Louis, and Mr. O'Brien of Northfield, Mass. They have carried on the present business since 1890. They cater to all classes of trade, and two assistants are required to supply the wants of the many regular and transient customers. The quality of every article sold, whether it be a bag of flour or a yeast-cake, is guaranteed to prove just as represented, and it is owing to the faithful carrying out of this policy from the very first, that this establishment stands so high in the confidence of the public. Cunningham & O'Brien quote the lowest market rates on their goods, and deliver orders at short notice, while every caller is assured immediate and polite attention.

**J. R. HOLMAN**, Machinist, Hinsdale, N. H.—Mr. J. R. Holman has been engaged in his present line of business since 1870. Business was established under the firm-name of Holman & Merriman, Mr. Holman assuming full control of affairs in 1886, thus having the advantage of twenty years' experience in the filling of orders. He is a general machinist, and his shop is completely fitted up with improved machinery, etc., which is operated by water power, enabling him to turn out satisfactory work at short notice, with the aid of eight competent assistants. The facilities at hand for the proper conduct of the

**M. S. LEACH**, manufacturer and dealer in Wagons, Sleighs and Carriage Furnishings of all kinds, Robes, Blankets and Harness; Repairing, Painting and Blacksmithing a Specialty; Main Street, Hinsdale, N. H.—Great improvements have been made in meat, bakers', milk and other special wagons of late years, and it is now possible to deliver about any commodity in a perfectly fresh condition at any distance from the store, or one may even "do business on wheels" and still cater successfully to the most fastidious trade, but in order to do this it is necessary to have vehicles which combine all the latest improvements, and one sure way of getting such and getting them at short notice and at bottom rates, is to place the order with Mr. M. S. Leach, manufacturer and dealer in wagons, sleighs and carriage furnishings of all kinds, for he makes a specialty of first class delivery wagons to order and his work is durable and strong as well as convenient and handsome. Concord, express and farm wagons are also manufactured, and particular attention is given to repairing. The shop is supplied with all facilities for the doing of carriage and blacksmithing, painting, horse shoeing and general jobbing, and employment is given to six assistants, so that all orders can be filled at short notice. Mr. Leach deals in robes, blankets and harness, and is prepared to furnish reliable goods at positively bottom rates. He is a native of Westmoreland, N. H., and has carried on his present business since 1875, at which date he succeeded Mr. A. A. Thayer, who had conducted it for many years. Mr. Leach has a large stock of all varieties of wagons and sleighs constantly on hand to choose from.

machinist's business in all its branches, are so admirable, that should any of our readers happen to be looking up an establishment where work of this kind can be done accurately, honestly and economically, they will find it well worth their while to give Mr. Holman a call and investigate what he has to offer. He is a native of Chesterfield, N. H. He is well known throughout Hinsdale and vicinity, where his reputation as a skilled mechanic and as an enterprising business man affords excellent proof of his ability and energy, and to be able to say that a machine is made at his shop and under his directions, will go far to give it a foothold in the market. Prompt attention is given to orders sent by mail, express or otherwise. Mr. Holman gives close personal attention to the many details of his establishment and does a brisk and increasing business.

**A. S. ATWOOD**, Meat and Provision Dealer, Hinsdale, N. H.—We are sometimes told that good health is the greatest of blessings, and so it is, no doubt, in one sense, but after all, good health is not so much a blessing as it is the natural result of obedience to natural laws, and excepting the comparatively few cases of inherited disease, those who suffer from chronic ill health have only themselves to blame for it. It used to be a general practice among those who prided themselves on their prudence, to deprive themselves of palatable and nourishing food for the purpose of "saving money," but the world is wiser now and we know that it pays to feed a man well, just as surely as we know that it pays to give a horse a suitable abundance of proper food. Meat is an absolute necessity to working people in this climate, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr. A. S. Atwood shows not only that the residents of Hinsdale and vicinity consume a good deal of meat but also that they appreciate his efforts to furnish meats of dependable quality at the lowest market rates. Mr. A. S. Atwood transacts an extensive retail business, requiring the service of three well informed assistants, and caters successfully to all classes of trade throughout this section. This gentleman is well known and has been connected with meat markets in Keene for a number of years, and has the experience necessary to maintain the high standard which he has set for his motto: "The best."

**JONES & O'BRIEN**, Druggists, Merchant Tailors and Furnishers, Stebbins Block, Hinsdale, N. H.—Even at so healthy a place as Hinsdale, people will become ill occasionally, and, therefore, the establishment carried on by Messrs. Jones & O'Brien is a public benefit. It was founded by E. C. Thorn in 1886, who was succeeded by Jones & O'Brien in 1890, and it has come to be regarded as one of the institutions of Hinsdale, for it has been carried on in a most liberal and enterprising manner. A full stock of drugs, medicines and chemicals is constantly carried, and care is taken to handle only goods of standard quality. Messrs. Jones & O'Brien strive to supply strictly pure drugs and medicines, and hence only purchase their stock from the most reliable dealers. Physicians' prescriptions are compounded at short notice, and great pains are taken to avoid the least possibility of error, while the prices quoted in this department are extremely moderate. Messrs. Jones & O'Brien deal in toilet articles and druggists' sundries of all kinds, and strive to perfectly satisfy every customer. Some persons are accustomed to speak of ready-made clothing as though it were all substantially alike, but well-informed people know that there is even more difference in ready-made than in custom clothing and that quoted prices give little idea of the magnitude of the inducements offered by any dealer without careful examination of the goods themselves. Jones & O'Brien are well known merchant tailors, clothiers and furnishers. They have won an enviable reputation for giving good value in clothing, etc., and this reputation is not due to low prices alone, but to the uniform excellence of the goods furnished. All the standard grades of clothing are handled and the fine ready-made suits here offered will not suffer from comparison with custom work. Cut, fit, fabric and workmanship are unexceptional and are fully in accord with the latest fashions. This branch of this establishment was founded in 1882 by Geo. E. Shaddock, who was succeeded in 1885 by J. O'Brien & Co., and they in 1890 by Jones & O'Brien, the present firm. The stock comprises clothing for street, dress and working wear. A full line of gents' fashionable furnishings, the variety being sufficient to suit all tastes and purses. The proprietors give close personal attention to callers, and are always pleased to show goods and quote prices, and warrant everything they sell to prove precisely as represented in every respect. Both gentlemen are well known among Hinsdale's enterprising and reliable business men.

**C. E. KEYOU**, dealer in Dry Goods and Millinery, Hinsdale, N. H.—It is not to be disputed that the establishment carried on by C. E. Keyou, is very attractive in more respects than one, and after a visit to it, it is easy to understand its growing popularity. The premises made use of are conveniently located, are some 1200 square feet in dimensions, and the stock of dry goods and millinery carried is displayed to excellent advantage. The inception of this enterprise occurred in 1884, under the management of its present proprietor, C. E. Keyou, who is a native of New Ipswich, N. H., and has a large circle of friends in Hinsdale and vicinity. The number of articles comprised under the head of "dry goods and millinery" is very large indeed, and it is seldom that a stock is seen so complete in every appointment as that shown at this establishment. It shows unmistakable evidence of careful and skillful selection, and is worthy the thorough inspection of discriminating buyers. One popular feature of the management of this store is the entire reliance that may be placed on all representations made. An inexperienced purchaser runs no risk of imposition, and the employment of two efficient assistants renders it possible to promise prompt attention to all. People are finding out from time to time that they can purchase goods to better advantage in Hinsdale than in the neighboring cities, where store rents are higher.

**O. H. HIGGINS**, Livery and Feed Stable; also Stone Mason, Hinsdale, N. H.—There are three questions which the average man visiting a city or town for the first time is pretty sure to ask. The first is: "Where can I find a good hotel?" the second, "Where is a good barber?" and the third, "Where is there a first class livery stable?" It is one of the purposes of this book to answer just such questions, and so far as the third question is concerned our answer is "call upon Mr. O. H. Higgins, for he carries on a strictly first-class livery and feed stable and his charges are as reasonable as his accommodations are satisfactory." The premises made use of comprise two floors of the dimensions of 30x40 feet, contain ten stalls and are well equipped and well kept throughout. Excellent teams will be furnished at very short notice and callers are assured polite attention, no pains being spared to thoroughly satisfy every reasonable customer. Mr. Higgins also carries on an extensive business as a stone mason, giving personal attention to the filling of orders and seeing that every detail of the work is properly carried out. He employs about twelve assistants generally and is prepared to fill orders at short notice and do building and jobbing work of all kinds. Estimates will be promptly and cheerfully made on application, and those wishing to place contracts for stone mason work would do well to give Mr. Higgins an opportunity to bid, as he is prepared to figure very closely and to faithfully carry out every agreement.

**E. E. HALE**, dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries; Headquarters, Post office Building, Hinsdale, N. H.—There are quite a number of people in Hinsdale who buy all their staple and fancy groceries, boots, shoes, etc., of Mr. E. E. Hale, doing business in Post Office building, and the reasons given for so doing are so sound and well-considered that they cannot fail to be of interest to our readers. To begin with, the stock carried is unusually desirable, being made up of a large variety of commodities which are carefully selected for family trade, and then again, the prices quoted are very low, that is to say, when the uniformly reliable quality of the goods handled is considered. The premises occupied are quite spacious, comprising two floors, each 25x50 feet in dimensions, and the assortment on hand is so displayed as to make it easy to choose just what may be desired. Two competent and polite assistants are employed, and the business man on his way to his store or office, or any other caller whose time is of value, is not obliged to wait around from five to fifteen minutes before his wants are attended to. Mr. Hale began operations in 1881, and has built up his present large business by the employment of liberal as well as of enterprising methods. He is a native of Bernardston, Mass., and has held the office of town clerk. He does an extensive retail business in both departments of his establishment, and is prepared to fill orders for either groceries or boots and shoes without delay, at the lowest market rates.

**I. W. HAMILTON**, Baker, Hinsdale, N. H.—Science has accomplished some very wonderful things of late years, and after learning that the brilliant and beautiful "aniline" dyes now so widely used are made from coal tar, and that delicious "pure fruit" syrups are made from the same material, one is ready to believe nearly everything, but no way has as yet been found to make first-class baker's goods from second class material and it is because some bakers try to do so that their productions are not used twice by persons who are particular in regard to what they eat. Mr. I. W. Hamilton follows a radically different course for he uses the best materials obtainable, his motto being how good rather than how cheap, and the result is that he has already built up an extensive business, although he did not begin operations in Hinsdale until 1891, and his sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. He is a manufacturer of and dealer in bread, cake,

all kinds of pastry, etc., and also ice cream, doing both a wholesale and retail business, and running a cart as well as doing a large retail business at his store. His prices are as low as can be quoted on first class goods and will compare favorably with those named by some bakers who are much less careful in their methods. Two assistants are employed and large as well as small orders can be filled without delay.

MRS. L. P. WISE, dealer in Millinery and Ladies' Underwear, 1 Main Street, Hinsdale, N. H.—An enterprise which will attain its twenty-second anniversary during the current year, and should on such an occasion receive the congratulations of the many who have been faithfully served by it, is that of which Mrs. L. P. Wise is the proprietress, and which is carried on at No. 1 Main street, Hinsdale. Founded in 1869 by Mrs. Wise, this bus-

iness has since been continued without change of any kind in its ownership and the experience gained by its manager through all these years now enables her to offer inducements to her customers which it would be very hard to equal elsewhere. One floor is occupied of the dimensions of 26×30 feet, and the stock carried is not only large, but also varied, containing as it does a choice assortment of hats, bonnets, and all kinds of new millinery goods, as well as dress goods and ladies' underclothes, both cotton and merino, corsets, gloves, etc., and in fact a complete assortment of such goods as are only handled by a first-class establishment of this kind. Mrs. Wise is a native of Hinsdale, N. H. She employs three assistants and assures all customers prompt and polite attention, and handles only goods that she can recommend and guarantee that they will prove strictly as represented by herself or her employees.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WINCHESTER, N. H.

The history of Winchester may be divided into three parts, the first part relating to the period from the making of the original grant, in 1733, to the abandonment of the township in 1745; the second part having to do with the events following the reoccupancy of the town and its incorporation by New Hampshire in 1753, up to 1850, and the third part relating to what may be called the "Winchester of to-day," for it was in 1850 that the Ashuelot Railroad began business, and it was in the same year that the final change was made in Winchester's boundaries, by the annexation of a small portion of Richmond.

Frequent and extensive changes in shape and area are common to the history of nearly all New England colonial towns, particularly those remote from the coast, owing to ignorance of the geography of the country on the part of the authorities making the original grants, faulty surveys, and changes in jurisdiction after settlement was made; but Winchester has been exceptionally affected by such changes, the present shape of the township not bearing even the remotest resemblance to that of the original tract, for a plan of the latter looks like a capital L turned upside down with its base towards the north and the western extremity of it resting on the east bank of the Connecticut river, while the present township is very symmetrical in shape, being practically uniform in length and in breadth throughout. The original grant was made by the Massachusetts authorities, June 21, 1733, in answer to a petition presented by Josiah Willard and sixty-three others of Lunenburg, Mass., asking for "a tract of land six miles square, lying on the east side of Connecticut river between Northfield and the Truck House. The tract was no sooner granted than its boundaries were changed, for Northfield showed that it included 3,000 acres of her territory and accordingly that part was cut off, and subsequently, in response to a petition by the grantees, enough was added to compensate for this loss. The township was given the name of Earlington, but the E was soon dropped for some unexplained reason, and it was called Arlington until the present name was adopted. The proprietors held several meetings at Lunenburg for the purpose of allotting the lands, and taking measures to build roads, erect a meeting house and otherwise fulfill the conditions of the grant, but it was not until the spring of 1735 that the actual work of settlement was begun, collectively, although Captain William Syms had built a house before April 30, 1734, thus becoming the pioneer settler in the new town. The first recorded meeting of the proprietors to be held in Arlington occurred August 26, 1735 at the house of Captain Syms, when it was voted to raise money for the "encouragement of preaching," and to further that result it was also voted "To make window frames and casements, ye sash fashion for ye lower tier of windows in ye meeting House, with ye common sort of Diamond Glass before winter, provided timber may be had suitable for sd work." A saw mill had been

erected by Josiah Willard near the mouth of Roaring Brook, about 1731, so that only a few of the earliest built houses were of the log cabin type, an abundant supply of sawed timber being available almost from the first. The improvement of the territory proceeded steadily and quite rapidly for some years, for the majority of the grantees were actual settlers instead of mere speculators, as was the case with many towns, and they labored intelligently and diligently to secure their holdings by making the necessary improvements within the time specified in the charter. Large areas of heavy timber growth were cleared, many buildings erected, considerable live stock obtained, and various



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AND TOWN HALL.

roads and bridges built, so that by the time four years had passed Arlington had the appearance of a prosperous settlement,—rude and wild of course, as were all frontier towns, but still homelike in comparison to what it was during the first few months.

Thus far it had been officially regarded as a “plantation” rather than a town, but June 22, 1739, the Massachusetts House of Representatives voted that Colonel Josiah Willard be “allowed and empowered to notify and warn the inhabitants of the new township called Winchester to assemble and convene in some convenient publick place in said town to make choice of a clerk and other Town Officers.” In accordance with this vote the necessary notice was given and the first town meeting of Winchester was held August 20, 1739, at the meeting house, when Josiah Willard was chosen moderator and Josiah Willard, Jr., town clerk. About a year afterward, or August 5, 1740, a royal decree was issued which was destined to revolutionize affairs in Winchester and many other towns, for it specifically defined the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and when the survey made in accordance with its specifications was completed the result was a disagreeable surprise to all parties concerned, for it deprived Massachusetts of territory to which she was justly if not legally entitled, and gave to New Hampshire towns that she did not desire and was not in a position to protect and govern. The line began near the mouth of the Merrimack river and ran due west so that when it reached the Connecticut it fell south of many important settlements which had been made under the auspices of the Massachusetts government and to which no claim had been made by New Hampshire, all the towns in dispute having been located at the eastern end of the line, as Massachusetts had claimed that her jurisdiction extended as far north as the outlet of Lake Winnepesaukee,

while New Hampshire claimed to the point on the Merrimack from which the line was started. Neither party had supposed that the towns on and near the east bank of the Connecticut would be affected, and the satisfaction felt by New Hampshire on account of having her title to the prosperous and comparatively accessible eastern towns confirmed was neutralized by the saddling upon her of towns with which she had no means of direct communication and the inhabitants of which bitterly resented their severance from the province which had given them birth as communities. Massachusetts strove for years to obtain an alteration of the boundary line but without success, and it was well for the colonists during the stormy time that followed the settlement of the question that Massachusetts still had hopes of having her jurisdiction restored, for it encouraged her to protect the exposed settlement to some extent at least, when without that protection they must have been exterminated,



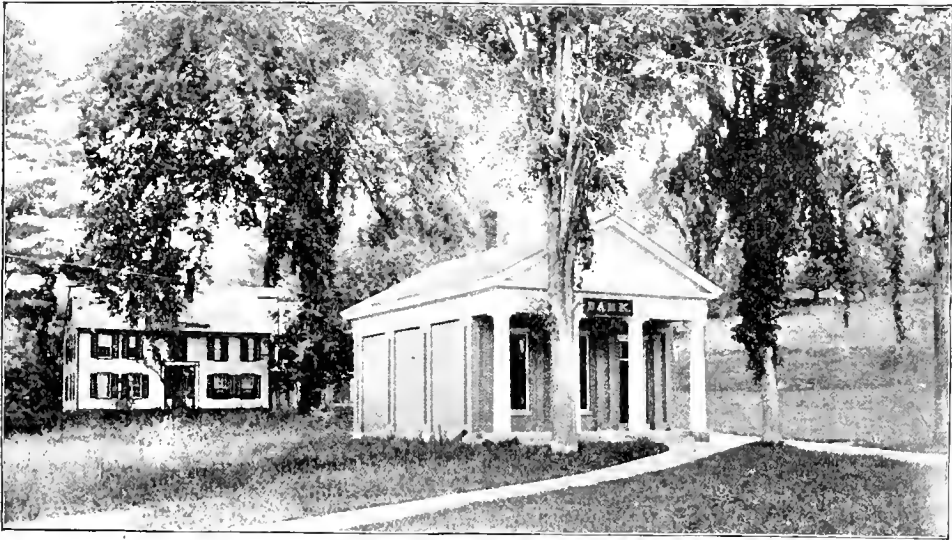
MAIN STREET.

as New Hampshire could give them no aid whatever. War between France and Great Britain began in 1744, and the settlers along the frontier prepared themselves as best they could for the Indian attacks they knew would soon follow. But their best was of little avail, for although they could fight resolutely and effectively and defeat many times their number of savage foes, they could not spare men enough to stand guard while the ground was being cultivated and the stock cared for, so that the settlements were in effect besieged by unseen besiegers and the settlers were practically "starved out" and forced to retreat while they had still sufficient food and strength to carry them through the wilderness back to the older towns.

Winchester was abandoned in the fall of 1745, and the first part of her history closes here, her existence as a town being suspended until the return of the settlers in the spring of 1753. Although that period of seven and a half years is a blank in the history of the town, it was by no means uneventful, for it witnessed the entire destruction of all the buildings by the French and Indians, and the killing of a number of proprietors who had temporarily revisited the town, as well as of various settlers in other towns during their passage through Winchester.

By the time the colonists had returned they had given up all hope of being replaced under Massachusetts' jurisdiction, and accordingly took measures to have their town incorporated by New Hamp-

shire, the result being that a grant was made July 2, 1753, which confirmed the rights possessed under the Massachusetts charter but made a radical change in the boundaries of the township, a large part of Winchester and a small part of Northfield being taken to form the town of Hinsdale, which was established September 5, 1753. Winchester's loss was compensated for by the adding of a large strip of territory on the southwest corner, taken from Northfield. The town government was reorganized at a meeting held August 21, 1753, and once more the work of development was begun in earnest and continued without serious interruption until the outbreak of the Revolution. The town fully performed all the duties devolving upon it, and these were so many and costly that the close of



WINCHESTER NATIONAL BANK.

the war found Winchester greatly reduced in wealth and population. But comparative prosperity was regained by a few years of hard, intelligent work, and besides providing churches, schools, etc., the town found itself in a condition to make prompt and satisfactory response when it was called upon to provide military stores and ammunition, just before the war of 1812. Development steadily went on, unmarked by any specially important happening, until the second period in Winchester's history was terminated by the completion of the Ashuelot railroad and the annexation of a very small triangular piece of Richmond, giving the township of Winchester its present shape and area. Both these events occurred in 1850, and the decade following them was unmarked by matters of historical interest, but this period of peaceful progress was rudely interrupted by the attack upon Fort Sumter, —an attack which not only demolished the massive walls of that structure but also demolished many a fine-spun theory of overcoming treason by moral suasion, and showed that the time for compromise and conciliation was past and the time for prompt and determined action had arrived. The citizens of Winchester fully appreciated the gravity of the situation, and at a meeting held May 11, 1861, it was "*Resolved*, That the present crisis of our country's history calls for the united efforts of every loyal and patriotic citizen to sustain our State and National governments in their most active and energetic efforts to suppress treason, now existing in a portion of the United States." "*Resolved*, That we hail with joy the alacrity with which some of our young men have responded to the call of our governor, for the enlistment of a military force to assist in the maintenance of our National Government."



It was also resolved to furnish every soldier from the town with a complete outfit ; to supply him with ready money to the amount of ten dollars or less ; to support his family during his absence, and to pay him eight dollars a month. Winchester furnished one hundred and thirty-four soldiers during the war and was represented in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments ; in the First Cavalry and in the First Heavy Artillery. Since the Rebellion she has paid a debt of \$42,000 which was incurred in the defence of the Union, has greatly improved her roads, bridges and public edifices, and has materially advanced in wealth, population and culture. The present town may be described as follows :

Winchester is located in the southwestern part of Cheshire County, and is bounded on the north by Chesterfield and Swanzey ; on the east by Swanzey and Richmond ; on the south by the Massachusetts line, and on the west by Hinsdale. It is sixty-five miles southwest from Concord, N. H., eighty miles west from Boston, Mass., twelve miles east from Brattleboro, Vt., and thirteen miles



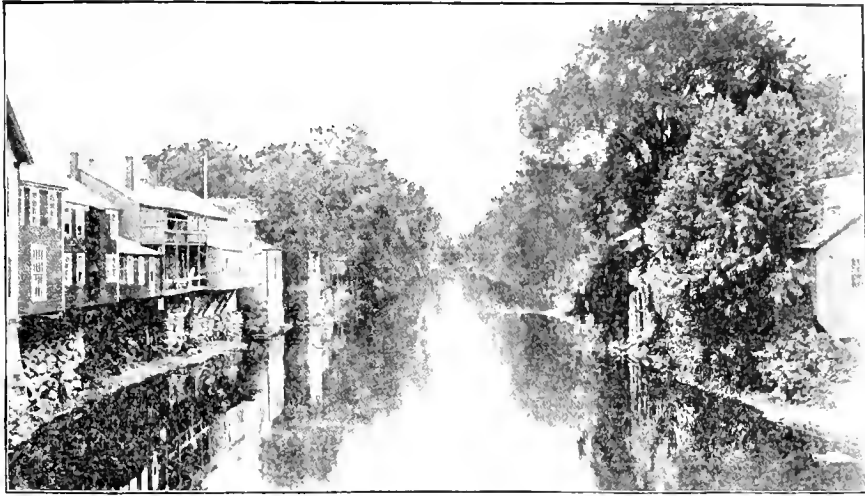
CONANT LIBRARY.

southwest from Keene. The surface of the township is very hilly, there being but a small proportion of level land, and the higher elevations have altitudes ranging from six hundred to one thousand feet. The soil varies considerably in character in the different parts of the town, but averages fully as high as that of other New England hill towns, the bottom lands being extremely fertile. Winchester is very well watered, the Ashuelot river being the principal stream, and there being many smaller streams and four lakes, the largest of which is about two and one-half miles long and a mile wide. There are many valuable water powers, and manufacturing is extensively carried on, the principal products being lumber, boxes, wooden ware, woolen goods, cotton warp, and paper.

The main centres of population and industry are Winchester village, located a little to the south and east of the centre of the township on the Ashuelot river, and Ashuelot Village, about two miles west on the same stream. The educational facilities provided by the town are excellent, the comprehensive and efficient school system being liberally supported and being supplemented by a well-managed public library. A number of flourishing religious societies provide all needful church facilities, and there are also various fraternal societies, including Masonic associations and a Grand Army post. The financial needs of the community are efficiently served by local national and savings banks, and

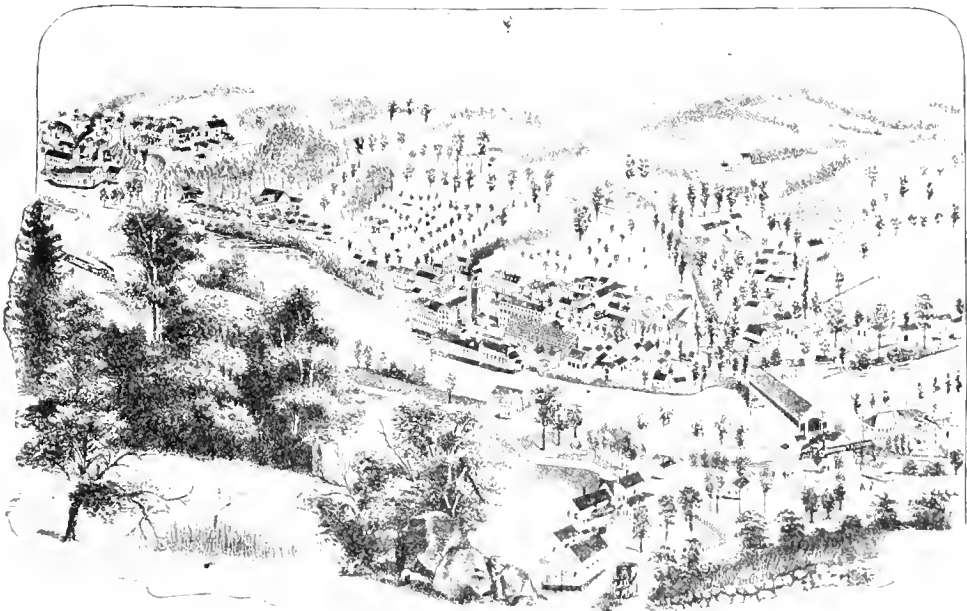


the many excellent mercantile establishments scattered throughout the town furnish unexceptionable accommodations to the purchasers of the almost innumerable articles of food, clothing and general utility which are in active and constant demand in all prosperous and progressive communities. The



ASHUELOT RIVER, LOOKING WEST FROM BRIDGE.

merchants and manufacturers of Winchester are liberal and enterprising in their methods; they have been efficiently and generally supported by the townspeople in their efforts to develop the trade and industries of this section, and the high degree of success attained in the face of sometimes very unfavorable conditions affords the best possible proof of ability, and augurs well for the future.



ASHUELOT.

# Representative Business Men of Winchester.

**WINCHESTER NATIONAL BANK**, Capital, \$200,000, Surplus, \$10,000, Winchester, N. H.—The national banking system of the United States is severely condemned in certain quarters and doubtless is susceptible of improvement in some respects, but nevertheless it approaches as nearly to perfection as most schemes of human origin, and on the whole its record during the period of rapidly changing and peculiarly trying conditions which has elapsed since the civil war, is one of which its sponsors may well be proud. It is much easier to criticise and condemn than to plan and construct, and evidence of this is to be found in the fact that the most severe critics of our national banks have not as a rule gained such pronounced success in the conduct of their private business affairs as to indicate that they are possessed of exceptional financial ability. But even the most prejudiced person would scarcely have the audacity to deny that the Winchester National Bank has been of great service to our local business men and the public in general, for such a denial would be of not the slightest avail, so generally convinced is the community of the great value of the aid rendered by the institution mentioned. It has a capital of \$200,000, and a surplus of \$10,000, and is not only extremely well equipped for the carrying on of a general banking business so far as its financial condition is concerned, but is managed by men who have shown on many occasions that they have an abiding faith in this town and its business men, and are prepared to show their faith by their works in every legitimate way. The officers are all well known and highly esteemed citizens both in public and in private life, and the present condition and standing of the bank afford the strongest possible endorsement of their faithfulness and ability. Mr. Edward C. Thayer is president, Mr. H. Abbott, cashier, and the board of directors is constituted as follows: Edward C. Thayer, William H. Haile, Silas Hardy, William Rixford, O. G. Dort, William Hammond, Horatio Colony.

**H. ABBOTT**, Fire Insurance Agent; Office at Bank; Winchester, N. H.—That the advantages offered by a general insurance agency are in direct proportion to the reliability, promptness and general efficiency of the service rendered would seem to be too obvious to require mention were it not for the fact that the claim is sometimes made that "one agency is as good as another, it being the standard of the companies, and not of the agents in which property owners are interested." The fallacy of such reasoning is apparent, for general agencies owe their support to the fact that they act as convenient intermediaries between insurers and insured, and hence the perfection of their service has an important bearing on their claims to public patronage. The popularity of the agency of which Mr. H. Abbott is proprietor, is of course due in a great measure to the fact that he represents only the most reliable companies, among which are, The Granite State Fire Insurance, also the people's Fire Insurance, and many other prominent companies, but credit must also be given to the care exercised in notifying patrons of the necessity of renewals, and the intelligent performance of other duties attaching to the successful management of a well-regulated agency. Mr. Abbott is a native of Keene, N. H., he is well known throughout Winchester and is cashier of the Winchester National Bank. The fact is, Mr. Abbott looks out carefully for the interests of his customers and thereby saves them no

little trouble and expense—a saving which is appreciated as his large and increasing business shows. He is prepared to place insurance to any desired amount at honest rates in honest companies, and full information will cheerfully be given at his office at the bank; communications by mail also receiving prompt and careful attention.

**THE SECURITY SAVINGS BANK**, Incorporated August, 1881, Winchester, N. H.—The Security Savings Bank is well named, for there is not a savings institution in New England offering greater security to depositors or conducted on sounder business principles. The management appreciate the fact that the first and the most important of their duties is to so invest the sums entrusted to their care that the chance of loss shall be so small as to be practically inconsiderable, making the question of interest a secondary consideration, for important as it is that depositors shall receive as much as possible for the use of their money, it is infinitely more important that it should be so invested as to be surely forthcoming when wanted. Investment is one thing, speculation is another. There are unfortunately many opportunities for speculation open to the public, that is to say opportunities involving great risks, especially for those having but small sums at their disposal, and therefore when a man passes these by and places his surplus earnings in a savings institution, it is proof positive that he does not wish to speculate, and hence none of the operations of such a bank should be of a speculative character. The Security Savings Bank carefully avoids such transactions and naturally is a favorite place of deposit among those conversant with its methods and its record since its incorporation in August, 1881. Some idea of the general nature of the uses to which the money of depositors is put may be gained by an examination of the following statement, issued June 30, 1891:

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Due depositors.....	\$254,898.32
Surplus.....	7,013.61
Guaranty fund.....	8,900.00
	<hr/>
	\$270,811.93
<i>Resources.</i>	
Loans on real estate.....	\$179,948.38
Loans on personal security.....	19,125.61
Loans on collateral security.....	7,178.00
County, city, town, and district bonds.....	20,800.00
Bank stock.....	12,370.00
Miscellaneous bonds.....	12,500.00
Other investments.....	14,200.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure..	3,250.00
Balance on deposit in Winchester Nat'l Bank	1,439.94

Cash..... \$270,811.93

If further evidence that the affairs of the bank are in able and trustworthy hands be needed it may be found in the following list of those identified with the institution, all being favorably known in both business and social circles: President, Alonzo A. Ware; vice-president, Daniel T. Saben; secretary and treasurer, Miss J. Grace Alexander; board of investment, Daniel T. Saben, H. Abbott, A. M. Howard, E. S. Adams, F. P. Willis; board of examiners, A. A. Ware, F. P. Willis, M. A. Brown; trustees, A. A. Ware, D. T. Saben, H. Abbott, E. S. Adams, Leason Martin, D. S. Swan, D. L. C. Ball, E. M. Forbes, F. P. Willis, A. M. Howard, A. A. Putnam, W. L. R. Felch, M. A. Brown.



**BALL & RIPLEY**, successors to Taylor & Ball, wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, Mill Feed and Hardware, also Groceries, Rubbers, Paints and Oil, Hay, Lime, etc., Winchester, N. H.—No more truly representative enterprise can be found in Winchester than that carried on by Messrs. Ball & Ripley, for during the many years that it has been successfully conducted its management has been such as to give it a wide spread and honorable reputation throughout this section of the State. This business was established by E. Cook & Co., and after several changes Messrs. Taylor & Ball were succeeded in 1890 by the present firm, which consists of J. P. Ball, a native of Winchester, N. H., and W. D. Ripley, who is a

native of Hinsdale, N. H. The firm do both a wholesale and retail business and occupy very spacious premises as they carry an extensive stock of flour, grain, mill feed, and hardware, also groceries, rubbers, paints and oils, hay, lime, etc. One floor and basement 40×100 feet, and a storeroom 25×40 feet in dimensions with a storehouse at railroad are required. They have also a grist-mill. It would be unnecessary for us to describe the stock in detail, for it is generally known that Messrs. Ball & Ripley carry a full line of the various commodities they handle and that their goods are reliable in the true sense of the word. The prices are always strictly in accordance with the lowest market rates, and with the aid of three assistants orders are promptly and accurately filled at all times.

**DR. C. DAVIS**, Dentist, Willis' Block, Main Street, Winchester, N. H.—The remarkable degree of perfection which has been attained in the manufacture of artificial teeth is of course a boon to humanity, but it is not an unalloyed benefit if, as has been argued, it is responsible for much of the carelessness shown in the use and abuse of the natural teeth. The average man needs no encouragement in the work of ruining his teeth as soon as possible for nothing can equal the zeal and persistency he displays in the task, unless it be the unqualified astonishment he expresses when he finds he has partially succeeded, and that one or more of his abused molars are beginning to give unmistakable proof that there are nerves hitched on to them somewhere. Generally he blames his ancestors, but if not he advances some other explanation, and the last thing he thinks of is to ascribe the injury to his own vicious habits, for it is as clearly a vice to impair the teeth by neglect and abuse as to injure the general health by disregard of hygienic principles. The mischief being done, however, the wise course is to have it repaired as perfectly as possible and to change the habits which brought it about. The services of a skillful dentist are of course indispensable, and the residents of Winchester and vicinity are fortunate in having access to a practitioner of such standing as that held by Dr. Cyrus Davis, dentist, for he has had wide and varied experience in his profession, and is a very gentle and yet a very thorough operator. He is a native of this town and commenced the practice of dentistry in 1869, and worked at the trade steady until his connection with Dr. Barrett in 1887. His rooms are located in Willis' block, Main street, and contain the most improved facilities for the practice of dentistry in all its branches. This business was established

by W. C. Barrett, and in 1887 he was succeeded by Barrett & Davis. In 1888 Dr. Davis became sole proprietor, and he has won the highest esteem and confidence of his many patrons.

**A. M. HOWARD**, manufacturer of Lock Corner Wood Packing Boxes for Confectionery, Toys and Fancy Goods, with hinge or slide cover; also all kinds of Job Work done to order; Winchester, N. H.—The use of improved machinery is indispensable to success in such an enterprise as is carried on by Mr. A. M. Howard, but even the best-equipped factory cannot meet the close competition of the present day unless it be ably managed, and hence the high standing of that carried on by Mr. Howard is due to his experience and ability even more than to the excellence of the mechanical plant. The business was at one time carried on by Mr. Charles W. Scott, who was succeeded in 1871 by Messrs. Howard & Chandler, the present proprietor assuming sole control in 1873. He was born in Winchendon, Mass., has served as representative and is far too well known in this vicinity to render extended personal mention necessary. The premises made use of comprise a three story factory, measuring 42×72 feet, and commodious dry houses, storehouses, etc. Both water and steam power are available, the latter being furnished by a thirty five-horse engine. Mr. Howard manufactures lock corner wood packing boxes for confectionery, toys, fancy goods, also boxes of all kinds and tool chests with hinges or slide cover, and is prepared to quote bottom prices on goods of standard merit, and also to do all kinds of job work to order at short notice and at reasonable rates. He also makes a specialty of all kinds of printing on boxes.

**E. WILBUR, Livery and Feed Stables, Parker Street, Winchester, N. H.**—The man who can't get any enjoyment out of driving a good horse, attached to a good carriage, over a good road, during good weather, especially when he has a good companion, must have something seriously wrong about him somewhere, for if there be one form of recreation which appeals to all sorts and conditions of men—and women too—it is that of carriage riding. Unfortunately but few of us can own teams, but almost all of us can afford to hire one occasionally, and in order to be sure of getting the full worth of our money it is only necessary to visit the establishment of Mr. E. Wilbur, for the management have a well earned reputation for furnishing really desirable turnouts, not to special favorites or old customers only, but to the public in general. The premises are always kept in first-class condition as are the horses and vehicles at hand for the accommodation of patrons, and we can assure our readers that the teams here furnished will not suffer by comparison with those to be found elsewhere. The premises occupied consist of a barn 30×42 feet with twenty stalls and a carriage house 20×35. No fancy charges are made, but on the contrary, the prices are put as low as is consistent with the keeping up of the high standard of merit thus far attained. Mr. Wilbur is a native of Orange, Mass.

**MRS. IDA M. CARTER, Restaurant and Dining Hall, accommodations for Regular Boarders and Transient Guests, Winchester, N. H.**—There is no surer way to gain the good will of the average man, than by directing him to an establishment where he can get what is popularly known as "a square meal," at a moderate price, for if the service there afforded prove satisfactory to him, he will remember you gratefully every time he repeats his visit. Therefore we feel that we are bound to make many friends among our readers by bringing to their attention the restaurant and dining hall, conducted by Mrs. Ida M. Carter. She treats her patrons so liberally that we do not see how it would be possible for any reasonable man to find fault with the accommodations offered. The premises have a seating capacity for fifty at a time. Mrs. Carter feeds a great many people every day and feeds them well too. She is a native of Northfield, Vt. She began business in Winchester in 1891 and is now the proprietor of a first-class restaurant and dining hall. Boarding and lodging may be obtained here by the day or week. The bill of fare is varied, the cooking good, and the service is prompt, polite and intelligent, while the prices are low enough to suit the most economical person.

**MRS. P. F. E. ALBEE, Variety Store, Ladies' Furnishings, Toys and Fancy Goods, etc., Depot Street, Winchester, N. H.**—Every branch of business has a number of firms that have excelled therein and are thoroughly representative. Among the successful and enterprising retail dealers in ladies' furnishings, toys, and fancy goods, etc., in this section of Winchester is Mrs. P. F. E. Albee, whose well known establishment, is centrally located and is the office of the public telephone. Mrs. Albee began business in Winchester in 1884, rising by degrees to the enviable position she now occupies by hard, persistent work, courteous demeanor to all her patrons, whether rich or poor, and by unflinching integrity in all her transactions. She employs competent assistance, and keeps constantly on hand a well assorted stock of everything usually to be found in a first-class variety store. The store utilized covers an area of some 260 square feet, and Mrs. Albee's facilities for obtaining goods at first hands and at the lowest possible figures, are well known and recognized, and her experience leads her to anticipate and meet the wants of the public in a prompt and satisfactory manner, judging from the large number of patrons who are to be seen at her store almost any time during the day. Mrs. Albee is a native of Maine, is highly respected in social, as well as business circles of Winchester.

**F. R. PETERS, Watch-Maker and Jeweler, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted, Main Street, Winchester, N. H.**—Even the most confirmed "Anglo-maniac" would hardly dare deny that America leads the world in the production of watches, and although foreign manufacturers have adopted our methods, and vastly improved upon the results they formerly attained. American machine-made watches stand to-day without a rival, as regards accuracy and cheapness. When we say that Mr. F. R. Peters is a watch-maker and jeweller, we mean to say that he is prepared to give the best possible value to those in need of trustworthy and durable time-keepers, and also that he will furnish superior articles of jewelry. He also repairs clocks, watches and jewelry in a thorough manner, and warrants his work to give satisfaction. Mr. Peters who is a native of Brookfield, Mass., began business here in 1867, and he carries a carefully and tastefully chosen assortment of goods that are cheerfully shown. Those desiring anything in the watch or jewelry line would do well to visit his store, as it will cost nothing, and will probably be a saving of time and money. Mr. Peters occupies a store in connection with Mr. B. P. H. Randall who sells dry goods.

**A. M. BURBANK, dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods, Weeks' Block, Main Street, Winchester, N. H.**—One of the chief aims of this book is to furnish strangers in town and vicinity with authentic information in regard to the reliability and standing of our numerous business houses, as they often make inquiries before patronizing establishments which are strange to them. If anything in the line of dry goods be wanted, we can offer no better advice than to visit the store of Mr. A. M. Burbank on Main street, Winchester. Here will be found a large and fine assortment of dry and fancy goods, small wares, jewelry and silver ware. This enterprise was started over twenty-five years ago by F. Weeks & Co. They were succeeded in 1890, by Mr. Burbank who has assumed full control of the business. He is a native of Winchester, N. H., and is well and favorably known in this neighborhood. The store is 30×50 feet in dimensions and employment is given to three competent assistants. Customers are treated with the greatest courtesy, and all goods are shown with promptness, while careful attention is given to orders. Visitors are invited to call and examine the great variety which is offered for inspection, and which is constantly changing with the seasons and fashions of the day. These goods are noted for their general excellence and durability.

**E. M. FORBES, Counselor-at-Law, Notary Public and Insurance Agent, Powers' Block, Corner Main and Elm Streets, Winchester, N. H.**—Mr. Forbes has been in the practice of law in Winchester from the year 1857. In 1858 he connected with his law business the insurance business. Since which time he has carried on both branches of business. He is the oldest practicing attorney in Cheshire county, and all cases intrusted to him will be ably looked after. A great majority prefer to place their insurance through agents. Common prudence demands that choice be made of such agencies as have an established reputation and unsurpassed facilities, but no difficulties arise on this score to the residents of Winchester and vicinity, for the agency carried on under the management of Mr. E. M. Forbes in the Powers' block is one of the oldest-established and best managed in the State. Mr. Forbes began operations here in 1857, as a lawyer, and in 1858 he established the agency for fire and accident insurance. He is also an attorney. He gives immediate and careful attention to all applications, and the character of the insurance offered will be best understood by an examination of the following list of companies represented: Cheshire County Mutual, Manufacturers' and Merchants', Concord Mutual, and others. Mr. Forbes is well known in this section. He is a native of Bennington, Vt.

**W. A. ALEXANDER**, Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps and Furs, Main Street, Winchester, N. H.—This house is in a position not only to offer the latest fashionable novelties and cater successfully to the most fastidious trade, but he caters to all classes and whether you want garments for full dress or for working wear, whether you want the most advanced styles or some of the staple patterns that are always in demand you may visit this store on Main street, and not only find just what you want but get it at the lowest rates. Mr. W. A. Alexander is in a position to easily meet all competition and he does not allow himself to be undersold by any one. His business was founded several years ago, and after some changes Mr. Wm. Shrigley was succeeded in 1876 by the present proprietor, Mr. Alexander, who is a native of Boston, Mass. He has since that time become thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the local trade and has won a high reputation for ability and integrity. The public have learned that goods bought at this store will prove precisely as represented and that uniform courtesy is assured to every caller. The stock includes clothing, men's furnishing goods, hats, caps and furs of every description and is so complete that all tastes and all purses can be suited.

**B. E. ROBERTSON**, dealer in Meats, Provisions, Vegetables, etc., Winchester, N. H.—Among the meat markets located in this town few are better known than that carried on by B. E. Robertson. Business was established here by Mr. Alex. Pierce who was succeeded in 1890 by the present proprietor. This store has long been highly popular with the most careful buyers. The premises occupied will measure about 300 feet. A complete and varied stock is always carried, consisting of meats, provisions, vegetables, and a full line of canned goods, etc. Mr. Robertson also has a slaughter house. He has had ample experience in his business. Everything sold here will be found to prove just as represented and the prices average as low as the lowest when the quality of the goods is considered. Mr. Robertson, who is a native of Chesterfield, N. H., is well known and highly esteemed in this neighborhood. His numerous customers testify to the superior advantages for procuring a good variety of good meat which they find at this store.

**J. A. GALE & SON**, dealers in Groceries, Flour, Canned Goods, Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., Winchester, N. H.—"Competition is the life of trade," says the old adage, and therefore the inauguration of any enterprise is always a subject for congratulation, that is, provided it be managed in the honorable, straightforward and business-like fashion that has characterized the carrying on of the undertaking now conducted by J. A. Gale & Son, the former a native of Warwick, Mass., and the latter of Framingham, Mass. These gentlemen are successors to E. L. Holton, and took possession of the business January 1, 1891. For three years previous to their succeeding Mr. Holton in 1891, the son, L. A. Gale, worked two years for Mr. Holton, and one year for Mr. J. A. Bliss, who both carried on the grocery business in Winchester, and that he has a complete understanding of the details of the grocery business, must be apparent to anyone who has watched the intelligence as well as the industry manifested in building up their present trade. And it is pleasant to be able to chronicle a success, as well deserved as it is pronounced. The premises now occupied by the firm are located on Main street, and measure 1000 square feet. The stock carried includes the best grades of flour, choice staple and fancy groceries, and a fine line of confectionery, tobacco and cigars. Competent assistants are employed and every customer may be assured prompt, courteous and intelligent service, the result being an extensive and steadily increasing retail trade.

**WOOD BROTHERS**, dealers in Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, Poultry, Tripe, etc., Winchester, N. H.—There is nothing like a good, hearty meal to put a man at peace with himself and all mankind, and as meat is essential to such a meal it is important to know where it may be bought to the best advantage. Many have solved this question by patronizing the establishment conducted by Messrs. Wood Brothers, on Main Street. It would be very difficult to find a more desirable place at which to obtain anything in the line of beef, pork, lard, hams, poultry, tripe, etc. One floor measuring about 800 feet is occupied. The goods in stock are abundant and varied enough to make it an easy matter to suit all tastes and purses. They quote the lowest rates and handle only reliable goods. Employment is given to a reliable assistant that all orders may receive prompt and accurate attention. Messrs. C. F. and A. M. Wood, who are natives of Winchester, N. H., have conducted this business for the past fifteen years. They are highly esteemed as citizens and honorable business men. They have also a large farm and slaughter house.

**J. A. POWERS & SON**, Winchester, N. H.—A first-class drug store is certainly one of the most useful and desirable establishments which can be maintained in a community, for the most skillful physician can do but comparatively little unless there is a supply of fresh drugs, medicines and chemicals close at hand. It is generally conceded that J. A. Powers & Son spare no pains to afford the best possible service to the public, and a visit to the drug store of which they are proprietors will prove this concession to be justified by facts. The stock on hand is certainly complete in every department, and one cannot help noting the extreme care which is taken in the compounding of prescriptions. Nothing is left to chance, and nothing is taken for granted. This business was established in 1845 by Mr. J. A. Powers. At one time it was conducted under the name of Powers & Thayer for about five years. The present firm of J. A. Powers & Son was formed in 1880. Mr. J. A. Powers is a native of Gardner, Mass., while his son, Mr. J. E. Powers, was born in Winchester, N. H. Mr. J. A. Powers, who has conducted this business for forty five years, is well known and has been selectman and representative, also postmaster for a number of years. He built the first store without shutters that was built in this vicinity. The store is 20x40 feet in dimensions. It is a favorite place for the purchase of fancy and toilet articles, etc.

**W. H. GUERNSEY**, dealer in Books, Stationery and Periodicals, Winchester, N. H.—It is a curious fact that some business men are better known than their establishments, while others are just the reverse, not being personally known excepting to a very limited circle, although their business enterprises may have a more than local reputation. It is to the first class that Mr. W. H. Guernsey belongs, and yet when making this statement we are apt to give some of our readers a very erroneous impression, for it would seem to argue that Mr. Guernsey's store is not widely known, when as a matter of fact there is not a similar establishment in town with which the public are more pleasantly familiar, as it has been known for thirty years. The explanation of the matter is simply this: the proprietor was postmaster for twenty-four years, and he made such an extended circle of friends and acquaintances while in that office, that he is even better known socially than in a business way. He was born in Massachusetts and has been identified with his present enterprise since 1860. Premises having an area of about 800 square feet, are occupied, and a carefully selected and very attractive stock is carried, made up of books, stationery, periodicals, and other articles of a similar nature. The latest novelties in fashionable stationery, are always represented while moderate prices are the rule in every department of the business.



**W. F. SANDERS**, dealer in Furniture, Caskets, Coffins, particular attention given to preserving the dead without the use of ice. Pictures framed, etc., etc. Winchester, N. H.—There is not probably a business man in Winchester who less needs introducing than W. F. Sanders. In 1884 the present proprietor, Mr. Sanders, bought out the business he now manages of Mr. J. A. Lesure, who was in the same business about fifteen years up to this time. Mr. Sanders being a young man with progressive ideas and a practical experience in the furniture and undertaking business of six years, the business seemed to start from the first, his first years' business doubling any previous year of Mr. Lesure's business and still continued to increase until Mr. Sanders, in 1887, was obliged to arrange for larger quarters and at which time he built the store he now occupies. It is probably the largest store in Cheshire county, devoted exclusively to furniture, carpets and undertaking goods. Mr. Sanders business still continued to increase so he has to have a large store house besides the large store. His business in 1890 was eight times that of the first year, and he says he owes it all to advertising and keeping one of the largest and most varied stocks in New England. Mr. Sanders is not only well known in Winchester but in all towns adjoining. There is probably not a business man in Winchester whose trade reaches so far as Mr. Sanders'. He sells hundreds of dollars worth every year to go all over New England. He not only uses newspapers, circulars, etc., but he has also a bass ball nine which is called the W. F. Sanders Ball Nine, and has recently started a drum corps under his name, which goes to make a big advertisement. He pays out more in one year for advertising than all the rest of Winchester combined. His stock is large and varied, and embraces all kinds of furniture, as all tastes are catered to. Many new novelties, makes and designs are shown in furniture as well as in carpets and upholstery. Orders for upholstery work will be attended to promptly and in a most satisfactory manner, while the charges will prove very satisfactory for first class work. His stock of undertaking goods is large and varied, and consists of coffins, caskets, robes, trimmings and everything pertaining to the undertaking business, and he can supply at short notice every thing that may be required in that line. He makes a specialty of embalming and is prepared to perform every office that comes under the head of under-

taking. Mr. Sanders has had seven years experience in this vicinity, and his services are in active demand. Employment is given to from three to five assistants the year around, that all orders in either department of his business may be attended to promptly and satisfactory to all patrons. Mr. Sanders is a hard worker at all times and when ever he has a half day's leisure time you will see him out with his ponies carrying a White sewing machine away. He sold over fifty of these machines last year himself, and he says that they are "king" over all other machines. Mr. Sanders also has a branch store at Hinsdale, N. H., which is under the management of Mr. W. M. Sawyer, a brother in law, who has been with him for the past six years.

**GRANVILLE WARDWELL**, Interior Decorator, dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Carpets, Rugs and Oil Cloths, Winchester, N. H.—It is only of late years that the art of interior decoration has received in this country the attention it deserves, for one need not be at all aged to be able to remember when the bare appearance of our church edifices, the gaudy look of our theatres and public halls, the lavish but unattractive decoration of the houses of the rich, and the almost total lack of cheerfulness and beauty in the houses of the people, made the judicious grieve and gave point to many foreign criticisms of our culture. But a wonderful improvement has been brought about during the past decade or so, for when we Americans, as a people, move at all we move quickly, and the progress already made has placed us fully abreast of any nation in the art of interior decoration, and above all, in what is to our minds the most important of its branches, the decoration of the home. Appropriate wall papers, tasteful window shades, rightly chosen carpets, artistic rugs, these will make the most unpromising house bright and beautiful as surely as their opposites will destroy the effect of the most nobly planned and expensively built edifice, and in this connection it is pertinent to mention the cardinal principle of interior decoration. Taste, not money, is the price of success. Taste guided by experience can accomplish at small cost what the most lavish but unintelligent expenditure cannot possibly bring about, and although few may possess taste and experience in interior decorations the benefits of them are by no means confined to the few, but may be enjoyed by all who see fit to take



advantage of the facilities offered by thoroughly competent professional interior decorators, among whom Mr. Granville Wardwell must be granted a leading position by right of natural ability and of an experience of twenty-four years, seven of which were passed in Albany, N. Y., and the remainder in New York city. While in New York Mr. Wardwell was with James S. Warren and his various partners, and he is thoroughly familiar with every detail incidental to the manufacture of all kinds of wall paper, from a white blank to the finest hand made goods. Mr. Wardwell was born in Nelson, N. H., and in 1882 returned to his native State, and began business at Winchester as an interior decorator and dealer in wall paper, window shades, carpets, rugs, oil cloths, etc. His stock includes the latest artistic novelties, his prices are in strict accordance with the lowest market rates, and he is ever ready to give the benefit of his taste and experience to customers. An important branch of his business is the decoration of churches and other public buildings, a number of such commissions having been executed and so satisfactorily that his services in that capacity are in steadily increasing demand, and he is very frequently consulted as an expert in such matters, so that the fitness of his appointment on the building committee of the Conant Library is universally recognized. Mr. Wardwell was elected to the New Hampshire Legislature in 1889, and made a record as a ready, able and witty speaker, but his reputation in that respect was established some years before when he made his *début* in the lecture field, where he is known as "the commercial traveller lecturer," his lectures being delightfully informal accounts of what a commercial traveller saw and learned during a vacation spent in the Dominion, interspersed with amusing incidents of personal experience during twenty years on the road. They are entitled "From the Hub to Chicoutimi," and "Quebec and the wonders of the Saguenay," and they make a "hit" wherever delivered. Mr. Wardwell offers especially liberal terms to churches and fraternal organizations, and communications concerning terms and dates addressed to him at Winchester, N. H., are assured prompt attention.

**DICKINSON & SEAVER**, manufacturers of Pails, Buckets and Fruit Packages, Tubs and Boxes, Winchester, N. H.—The manufacture of wooden ware has long been Winchester's distinctive industry and no enterprise has done more to make it so than that carried on by Messrs. Dickinson & Seaver, or at least under that firm name, for Mr. Seaver retired about two years ago, and Mr. Dickinson died in July, 1889, operations being continued by the estate of Ansel Dickinson, under the management of his son, Mr. LaFell Dickinson. The undertaking is of very long standing and is well and favorably known over a wide extent of country, the goods here made being shipped to many distant points and being accepted as the standard wherever introduced. They include pails, buckets, lard packages, tubs and boxes. The variety of styles being almost endless so that the requirements of all classes of trade can be successfully catered to. A specialty is made of the corrugated hoop pails and tubs. These goods are manufactured from the best of material and are noted for their durability. The main mill is two stories in height and 40×164 feet in dimensions, and there is a dry-house measuring 20×100 feet, besides various spacious out-buildings, etc., the plant being very extensive and well arranged, and including a complete equipment of improved machinery driven by steam power. Employment is given to from fifty to sixty assistants. There is also carried on by the estate at Ashuelot, under the management of Mr. Milan A. Dickinson, another large box factory and saw-mill. The boxes manufactured here are of about the same grade as those at Winchester, while the saw-mill is devoted to the manufacture of all kinds of building lumber from native woods. Employment is given to about forty assistants, and the largest orders can be filled at short notice.

**WINCHESTER TANNERY**, Tanning and Currying, Winchester, N. H.—The gradual but steady reduction in the cost of boots and shoes which has been going on of late years is generally attributed to the use of improved machinery by the manufacturers of such goods and of course it is mainly due to that cause, but credit should also be given to the improvement in the methods and the machinery used in tanning, for the cost of material has been very considerably lessened and it is obvious that this has had much to do with the lowering of the price of leather goods. The Winchester Tannery affords an excellent example of what may be accomplished by progressive and liberal methods, for this establishment is equipped and managed in the most approved modern style and both the quantity and quality of the product attest the advantages derived from such a policy. The business was carried on for about twelve years by Mr. Stevens, who was succeeded in 1887 by Mr. A. C. Lawrence, and in 1889 that gentleman became associated with Messrs. W. E. Field and H. A. Southwick, thus forming the present firm. Messrs. Lawrence and Field are resident in Boston, and Mr. Southwick resides in Peabody, the tannery being carried on under the direct supervision of the agent, Mr. Fred N. Carleton. An elaborate plant of improved machinery, including a 100 horse power engine is utilized, and employment is given to from sixty to seventy-five assistants, tanning and currying being done and from 1,200 to 1,800 sides of leather being produced weekly. The product is of exceptionally uniform quality in its several grades and being well and favorably known to the trade finds a ready market.

**H. W. BRIGHAM**, Fire Insurance Agent; also Attorney at Law; Main Street, Winchester, N. H.—Mr. Brigham is well known throughout Winchester and vicinity having been identified with his business here for many years. He is an attorney and counselor at law by profession, and is very widely known in those capacities, but we propose to confine ourselves in this sketch to a brief consideration of his facilities for the placing of dependable insurance, for he represents some of the leading fire insurance companies and is prepared to write policies at the lowest market rates. Mr. Brigham is well informed on insurance matters, and is always ready to lend any assistance in his power to those interested in looking into the subject. His office is located on Main street, and any desired information will cheerfully be given on application. The companies represented include the most popular organizations that have a well earned reputation for careful consideration of the rights of all policy holders. We would, therefore, advise all interested readers to consult with Mr. Brigham, before placing fire insurance with other agents.

**MISS A. C. BANCROFT**, dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods, Week's Block, Main Street, Winchester, N. H.—The ladies of Winchester and vicinity show that they appreciate the advantages to be obtained by trading at the above-named store by the liberal patronage which they give it. They have certainly had abundant opportunity to become familiar with this establishment, for business in this line has been conducted here for over twenty years. It was carried on for some time by Mrs. Platt, who was succeeded by M. G. & A. C. Bancroft, and Miss A. C. Bancroft assumed control in 1891. She is a native of Winchester, N. H. A carefully chosen stock of millinery and fancy goods is constantly carried and the latest fashionable novelties are always well represented, while the prices are uniformly moderate, and indeed, will compare favorably with those quoted at some stores making great pretensions to cheapness. Particular attention is paid to custom work, and as competent assistants are employed during the busy season orders can be filled at short notice, no pains being spared to deliver them promptly when they are promised.



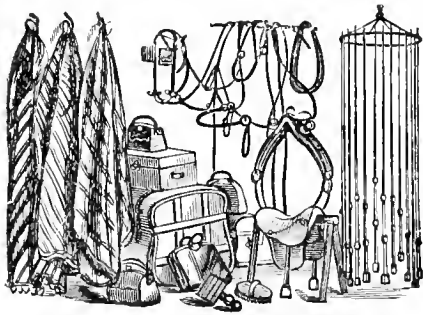
# JAMES H. BLISS,

DEALER IN

## GROCERIES, PAINTS, CROCKERY, AND BOOTS AND SHOES,

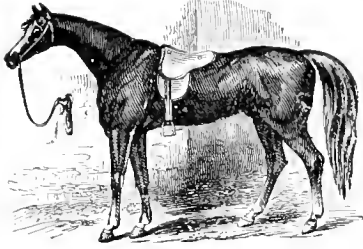
MAIN STREET, - - - WINCHESTER, N. H.

The establishment carried on by Mr. J. H. Bliss is a representative one in the full sense of the word, for it has occupied a leading position among similar stores located in this town for about twenty-five years, operations having been started then by F. Weeks & Co. In 1887 the present proprietor assumed control; he was born in Royalston, Mass., but has become very well known in this town. The store occupied will measure 25 × 40 feet. It is well arranged for the business. The stock is a varied one, being made up of choice family groceries of all kinds and embracing everything usually found in a first-class store in this line. Mr. Bliss also deals largely in paints, crockery, and boots and shoes. These goods are desirable and the assortment contains many novelties which must be seen to be appreciated. Employment is given to two competent assistants and every caller is assured immediate and polite attention, while the lowest market rates are quoted for goods in each department.



**GEO. W. BROWN**, dealer in Harness, Saddles and Robes, Whips and Horse Furnishings, Trunks and Bags, Main Street, Winchester, N. H.—It is safe to say that no money was ever yet saved by buying a cheap or inferior harness, for the first cost of a harness is by no means the most important thing to be considered as many have found to their sorrow when the bills for repairs came to be counted. The highest priced harness is not necessarily the best, and we would advise no one to pay the fancy figures named by some dealers, but still it is well to remember that good stock and honest labor cost money. Mr. Geo. W. Brown sells good reliable harnesses and saddles, and quotes low market rates on all the goods he handles, hence it is but natural that he should have built up a good business since he commenced operations here in 1884. He is a native of this town and is well and favorably known in this vicinity. His store is located on Main street, Winchester, N. H., and it will measure 16 × 40 feet in dimensions. He carries a good and varied stock of robes, whips, horse furnishings, also trunks and bags in addition to his large assortment of harnesses and saddles. Personal attention is given to customers while prompt and courteous service is rendered to every caller.

**JOHN HUTCHINS**, wholesale dealer in Paper Stock, Old Metals, Wooden and Glass Wares, Stoves, Brushes, etc. Manufacturer of Brass, Tin and Copper Wares of all descriptions. Cash paid for Paper Stock and Old Junk. Main Street, Winchester, N. H.—No industry has developed more rapidly during the past thirty years than the manufacture of paper, and the natural consequence is that the demand for paper stock has reached such proportions as to far exceed the domestic supply. Thousands of pounds of rags are imported annually from Italy and other foreign countries, and every careful house-keeper in the United States is in one sense an agent of the paper-makers; she saves all cotton and linen rags to be sold to those who collect for them. Woolen rags are collected by the same parties to be disposed of to shoddy manufacturers, etc. We say that these collectors sell to manufacturers, and so they do, but it is an indirect process as the business is so arranged that their collections are disposed of to large dealers who combine them, and forward them in large quantities to the paper and shoddy mills throughout the country. A representative enterprise of this kind is that conducted by Mr. John Hutchins, who is a native of Winchester, N. H., and has carried on his present enterprise for over thirty years, being a successor to the firm of Gustine & Hutchins. He utilizes three floors and a basement each 35 × 48 feet in dimensions. Mr. Hutchins is a wholesale dealer in paper stock, old metals, etc., paying cash for paper stock and old junk. In addition to the above named articles, Mr. Hutchins deals in anthracite and bituminous coal, wooden and glass wares, stoves, brushes, etc. He also manufactures brass, tin and copper wares of all descriptions, and pays particular attention to plumbing work. Mr. Hutchins is well known throughout this vicinity, and at one time held the office of town clerk. His products have for years held a leading position in the market, and he is prepared to furnish them in quantities to suit at manufacturers' prices.



**JAMES T. BURNAP**, manufacturer and dealer in Harness, Horse Clothing, Whips, Trunks, Bags, etc., Second Door North of Post Office, Winchester, N. H.—This is one of the old and reliable business houses of Winchester, as it was started in 1820 by Mr. C. Burnap. He was succeeded in 1860 by Burnap & Co., and it was in 1879 when Mr. James T. Burnap, the present proprietor, assumed control of the business. He is a manufacturer and dealer in harnesses, horse clothing, whips, trunks, bags, etc. Mr. Burnap is prepared to make harnesses to order at short notice, also to do repairing in a neat and workmanlike manner, and at uniformly moderate rates. As a manufacturer of harnesses his reputation is by no means confined to this vicinity, for his productions are conceded to be unsurpassed for uniform excellence of material and honesty of workmanship by all who have used them. The premises are 18×30 feet in dimensions. Employment is given to a competent assistant that orders may be promptly attended to. Mr. Burnap is a native of this place, and has been town clerk.

**PIERCE'S PHARMACY**, Main Street, Winchester, N. H.—No retail establishment in this section of the State is more widely and favorably known than that conducted by Dr. G. W. Pierce, for it has been successfully carried on for more than a quarter of a century. The doctor is well known in this vicinity, having served in the army and he has also been representative and State senator. The premises occupied are 15×30 feet in dimensions. The doctor carries an extensive and carefully chosen stock of drugs, medicines and chemicals with a full assortment of the toilet and fancy articles that are generally to be found in a first class pharmacist's. Special attention is given to the compounding of prescriptions, reliable ingredients being used, and orders being promptly and accurately filled at moderate rates. Callers are assured immediate and courteous attention, care being taken to retain the high reputation so long held by this house.

**MRS. O. C. BURT**, Dressmaking, Main Street, Winchester, N. H.—No more truly representative enterprise can be found in this city than that conducted by Mrs. O. C. Burt, and it has been recognized as a first class establishment in its special line. It was inaugurated by Mrs. Burt in 1891, but she had previously carried on the same business in Ashuelot for thirteen years. She occupies six large rooms on Main street, and for a small place has an exceedingly large business, in fact all she can possibly attend to, with the aid of three competent assistants. This establishment is universally known in this vicinity, and its productions are of the latest and most fashionable styles, and being so varied and complete that all tastes and all purses can easily be suited. A specialty is made of dress-making, and having exceptional facilities for this branch of business, Mrs. Burt is in a position to quote bottom prices, and at the same time to cater successfully to the most fastidious taste. Mrs. Burt gives close personal supervision to every order, thus assuring all work immediate and skillful attention as well as prompt delivery.

**E. C. THORN & CO.**, Apothecaries, Earl Evans, M.D., Proprietor, Hutchins Block, Winchester, N. H.—Undue conservatism is of course not to be commended, but where health and even life itself is in question, it is scarcely possible to carry conservatism too far, and therefore many who make it an invariable rule to have all their prescriptions compounded at the apothecary store of E. C. Thorn & Co., in Hutchins block, Winchester, N. H., have no occasion to apologize for their caution, for here the public are assured no incompatible drugs are mixed by smooth-faced lads whose only credentials are the druggist's linen coat. Since the opening of this business the prescriptions have been compounded and preparations prepared only by registered and experienced pharmacists and chemists. Here the public are also sure to obtain fresh drugs, of the purest quality, for the stock has not been accumulating for many years, as is too often the case. The business was established in February, 1888, by Mr. E. C. Thorn, a well known druggist of Brattleboro, Vt., and Earl Evans, M.D., of Winchester, who fitted up everything new and in the most approved manner. The business is owned by Dr. Evans, a physician of large experience, who is prepared to conduct it in a manner worthy of every confidence, and to sustain the reputation so well deserved. A full assortment of drugs, medicines, chemicals, fancy and toilet articles, choice brands of cigars, fresh supplies of Looney's celebrated confections, and other goods usually found in a first class apothecary store, are always to be found here, and customers will receive polite and courteous attention from the gentlemanly drug clerks whose diplomas from the New Hampshire College of Pharmacy are a noticeable and fitting adornment to the handsome prescription case at the rear of the store.

**G. H. NORWOOD**, manufacturer of the Lock-Corner Wood Packing Boxes, for Spice Dealers, Druggists, Chemists, Confectioners, etc., Winchester, N. H.—The time was (and not so very long ago either) when the public would have to be informed what a "lock corner" wood packing box was, but now these boxes are in such general use that everybody is familiar with their appearance, appreciates to some degree at least their advantages, and concedes that they are unequalled for certain uses and unsurpassed for many others. The only question remaining is "where can I order lock corner boxes to the best advantage?" and a satisfactory answer to this may be secured by placing a trial order with Mr. G. H. Norwood, for he gives exclusive attention to the manufacture of lock-corner wood packing boxes for spice dealers, druggists, chemists, confectioners, etc., and has the facilities as well as the determination to furnish them in quantities to suit at short notice and at the lowest prevailing rates. Mr. Norwood is a native of this town and is thoroughly familiar with his present line of business. He has a fine plant of improved machinery run by water power, employs an adequate force of experienced assistants, and spares no pains to ensure satisfaction to every customer, both as regards the quality and the cost of the articles produced.

**E. L. HOLTON & CO.**

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, CAPS AND CLOTHING,

ROBERTS BLOCK,

WINCHESTER, N. H.

# ASHUELOT MANUFACTURING CO.,

C. THAYER, Manager and Treasurer.      L. W. COY, President.

ASHUELOT,      -      -      -      -      -      -      NEW HAMPSHIRE.

It is doubtful if there is another branch of industry in this country of equal importance which has passed through so many vicissitudes as has woolen manufacturing, and the steady improvement in American wools in the face of hostile legislation and the foolish prejudice against domestic woolen fabrics which has long existed and still exists in some quarters, is creditable to the enterprise, confidence and pluck of our more progressive manufacturers and is bound to win the universal recognition it deserves in the long run. Woolen manufacturing has been extensively carried on in this section for many years, and the Ashuelot Manufacturing Company are universally known among the trade as producers of a line of goods remarkably uniform in quality in the several grades, and unsurpassed as regards attractiveness of design, excellence of material, and durability by any other fabrics generally similar in style and cost. This company was organized in 1876, and operates a very extensive and efficient plant, including a large and substantially built brick building, several smaller buildings and a large carding and shoddy mill. The machinery is of the most improved type, and employment is given to 325 operatives, so it is hardly necessary to add that the annual product is very large in amount and great in value. It is very widely distributed, being favorably known to manufacturers throughout the United States.

## H. H. PRATT,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boots and Shoes, Hardware,

CROCKERY, PAINTS AND OILS.

ASHUELOT, N. H.

It requires no small amount of ability and experience to carry on a retail store successfully in these days of close competition, critical tastes, and small profits, even when but one or two lines of goods are handled, and of course the task becomes much more difficult when general merchandise is dealt in, for a fairly accurate knowledge of each of an almost endless number of commodities is required in order to properly conduct such an establishment. It is perfectly safe to assume that such knowledge is possessed by Mr. H. H. Pratt, at all events he carries on one of the most popular general stores in this section, and his stock is exceptionally large and very skillfully chosen. It includes foreign and domestic dry goods, groceries, flour, grain, boots and shoes, hardware, cutlery, crockery, paints and oils, and in fact everything usually found in a strictly first-class country store, and the prices are as attractive as the goods, they being as low as the lowest in every instance. Mr. Pratt has carried on this business since 1876, and has also been postmaster since 1882, so it is hardly necessary to say he is universally known throughout this vicinity. He employs two efficient assistants, and gives the business careful personal supervision so that callers are assured prompt and courteous attention at all times, and we may add that every article is sold under a guarantee that it will prove just as represented.

**ROBERTSON BROS., Paper Mill, Ashuelot, N. H.**—Those who predict that in the near future everything, almost, will be made from paper, are doubtless too extreme in their ideas, but certainly the uses of paper are already wonderfully varied and at the present rate of increase it will not be long before this material will rival iron as regards universal utility. Paper making machinery has been repeatedly improved until it has become wonderfully efficient, and as a consequence the cost of paper has been greatly reduced and the demand for it so much stimulated that paper mills are being established in almost every section where the conditions are favorable. A finely equipped establishment of this kind is that known as the Robertson Bros. Paper Mill, it having been opened in 1883, and being fitted up with an elaborate and costly plant of the latest improved machinery. The premises are two stories in height and 125×40 feet in dimensions, exclusive of two spacious ells, are very conveniently arranged, the expense of production being thereby reduced to a minimum, the productions amounting to \$75,000 per year. The proprietors are Messrs. Frank and Edwin Robertson, both natives of Hinsdale, N. H., and are well known in this vicinity, Edwin having been representative in the legislature and Frank selectman. Ample and reliable water power is available and the annual product is very large in amount, employment being given to fifteen assistants.

**B. F. HOWE, dealer in General Merchandise, Beef, Lard, Hams, etc., etc., Ashuelot, N. H.**—It is said that the man who tries to suit everybody seldom succeeds in suiting anybody, but like all general assertions this is true only in a very limited sense, for every enterprising and progressive merchant endeavors to suit everybody, or at least everybody who is not unreasonable in his demands, and if a man have the requisite amount of ability and experience he can generally come pretty near succeeding in making his store universally popular, and a case in point is that of the establishment conducted by Mr. B. F. Howe, for this is very highly regarded throughout this section, and in fact is considered a leader in its special

line. Mr. Howe deals in general merchandise and carries a large and very varied stock, but makes a specialty of beef, lard, hams and fresh, salted, corned and smoked meats of all kinds. His prices are always in strict accordance with the lowest market rates, and the prompt and accurate filling of orders is ensured by the employment of two capable assistants. Mr. Howe was born in Lowell, Mass., but has lived in this town for many years and has been identified with his present business since 1870. He is a member of the board of selectmen and is as well known in a social as in a business way, he having a very large circle of friends throughout this section.

**WRIGHT WOOD, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., Ashuelot (in Town of Winchester), N. H.**—One of the oldest established stores in this part of the State and one of the most reliable and most popular also is that conducted by Mr. Wright Wood, and devoted to the sale of general merchandise including foreign and domestic dry goods, groceries, hardware and cutlery, besides many other important commodities too numerous to mention. The business was founded a half century or more ago, and changed hands several times before coming under the control of the present proprietor, who has been sole owner since 1865. He is a native of Orange, Mass., served in the army during the Rebellion, and for thirteen years held the position of postmaster. The premises utilized by Mr. Wood are quite spacious but there is no room to spare, for a very large stock is carried, and it is renewed so frequently as to be always practically complete in every department. The very latest novelties in dry and fancy goods are always to be found here, including many goods and styles not obtainable elsewhere in this vicinity, and the assortment is so varied and the prices so low that all tastes and all purses can be suited. A complete line of staple and fancy family groceries is also constantly in stock, together with hardware and family supplies in general. Mr. Wood employs two competent assistants, and all orders are assured immediate and careful attention.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MARLBORO.

The town of Marlborough, or Marlboro, to use the accepted style of spelling, lies south and east of the centre of Cheshire county, five miles from the city of Keene, fifty miles from the capital of the State and ninety-three miles from Boston, Mass. It is bounded on the north by Roxbury, on the east by Harrisville, Dublin and Jaffrey, on the south by Troy, and on the west by Swanzey and Keene. The township is very irregular in outline and is small in area, its original size having been so reduced by the setting apart of territory that it is now one of the smallest townships in the county. Two railroads pass through it, the Manchester and Keene Railroad entering at the north-east corner, describing a long curve and passing out into Keene at the north-west corner of the town, and the Cheshire Railroad running across the south-west corner just inside the boundary line which separates it from Troy. These roads meet at Keene, where junction is also made with the Ashuelot Railroad, running from South Vernon, Vt., and as the Cheshire road continues on from Keene until it reaches the Vermont Valley, Central Vermont, and Connecticut River Railroads, it affords, in connection with the various important systems with which it communicates, a very comprehensive and valuable passenger and freight transportation service.

Irregular as is the outline of the township it is more than matched by the irregularity of the surface, for this is so greatly and so beautifully diversified by mountains, hills, valleys and streams that it may be said of Marlboro from an artistic point of view, "age cannot wither nor custom stale her infinite variety." New Hampshire is not called "the Switzerland of America," without just cause, and it is true that the scenery in some other section of the State excels that of Marlboro in grandeur and sublimity, but the grandest scenes are seldom the most attractive, and for genuine attractiveness and beauty never degenerating into mere "prettiness," the scenery of Marlboro is difficult to parallel in all New England. Where beauty is so universal it would be an ungrateful task to make comparisons of one portion of the township with another, but generally speaking it may be said that the most picturesque bits of scenery are met with in the vicinity of the streams and ponds, and one of the choicest of them all is at the falls and basin of the musically named "Minni-wawa," just above the village.

Another lavish display of exeptional natural beauty may be seen in the vicinity of the Stone pond, the largest body of water in town. It is situated in the eastern part of Marlboro, and lies some 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, its clear, sparkling waters covering an area about three-quarters of a mile in length by one-third of a mile in width. It has been well said by one who has traveled



MAIN STREET FROM LIBRARY HALL.

extensively in the countries to which he refers, "The scenery just around this pond and in the distance can scarcely be surpassed; were it situated in Italy or Switzerland, it surely would have been famous in song and story; it would have been possessed of as many charms and beauties as Luzerne or Como." Stone pond is noted among "the gentle company of anglers," for the great pickerel it contains, this fish and perch having almost entirely displaced the trout that once held regal sway here. There are several other ponds in town that afford good pickerel and perch fishing, and many of the smaller streams are still well stocked with trout. But Marlboro's streams have another, and from a "practical" standpoint a much more important duty than that of catering to the lover of beauty and to the fisherman. They do a vast amount of prosaic hard work, and do it so well that to them much of the prosperity of the town is due. In fact, the Minni-wawa has been called the mother of Marlboro village, for the concentration of industries and population on this site was primarily brought about by the ample water power there available. A good deal of money and a large amount of hard work have been expended in extending and otherwise improving the water privileges along the stream, for it is subject to sudden and pronounced freshets, owing to the character of the country it drains, and several reservoirs have been constructed to act as governors and make the supply of water more uniform. Another stream of almost equal size is known as the South Branch. It has a rapid current and furnishes considerable power, but not so much as does the Minni-wawa. The water powers of Marlboro owe much of their efficiency to the operations of the Breed Pond Company, which was organized just about forty years ago, or in 1851. The original object of this company was to form an extensive reservoir by flowing the Breed pond, in the town of Nelson, and this was accomplished by building a dam at an expense of \$450, increasing the area of the pond to 600 acres. As manufacturing at Marlboro increased it was found necessary to economize water by storing that which would otherwise be wasted at night, and so a basin was prepared at a point near the Marlboro and Harrisville line, by two enterprising men who completed the work in 1861. Three years later it came into the possession of the Breed Pond Company and is now

known as the "little reservoir." In 1868, another reservoir was built, having an area of about 150 acres, and in 1877 the most expensive and important work of all was carried out, in the formation of a reservoir at Marlboro Glen. The dam holding back the waters here is one of the largest and most thoroughly built in this part of the State, its dimensions being as follows: extreme length 255 feet, length of roll-way ninety-four feet, extreme height thirty-five feet, height of roll-way, thirty-two feet.



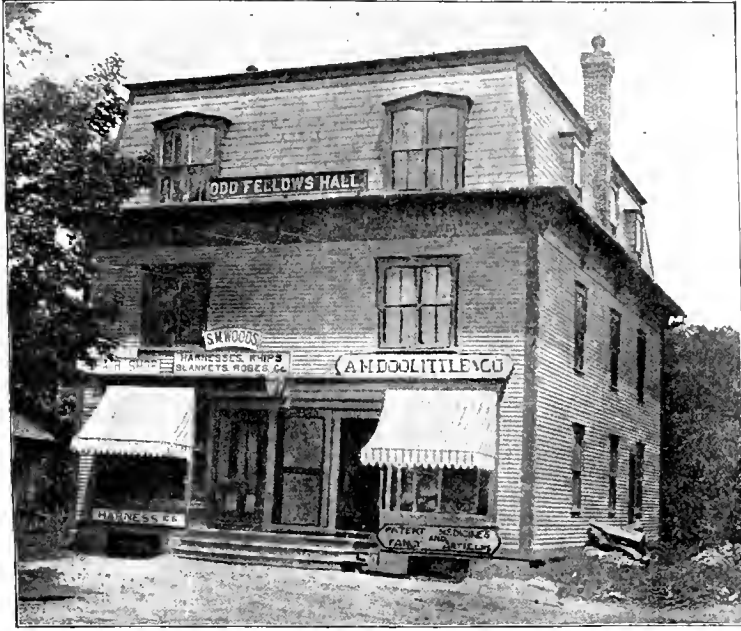
METHODIST CHURCH, MARLBORO.

The material used in its construction comprised 3,500 tons of granite and other stone; 57,000 feet of lumber, and 3,000 pounds of iron. This reservoir is designed to hold the water which would otherwise run to waste at night and other times when the mills are not in operation.

The first settlers in Marlboro were evidently fully appreciative of the fact that the water powers going to waste all around them could be easily harnessed and made to labor in their service, for although the first permanent settlement in town was not made until 1764, the first mill was erected in 1767. This was a saw mill, and a frame house was built from its product the same year. In 1768 another saw mill was erected, and also the first grist mill in this section. Both these mills were located upon the stream now known as the Richardson Brook. With the progress of time, and as the country adjacent became more largely populated and means of communication improved, the demand for lumber, meal and flour extended beyond that due to local needs and quite a large outside business was built up and various mills erected, but it was not until considerable time after the opening of the present century that the valuable water powers were utilized for other purposes beside the sawing out of lumber and the grinding of grain and corn. It is said that the first mill for the dressing of cloth was built by Eliphalet Stone at the outlet of Stone Pond, and in 1813 another fulling mill was erected by Josiah Fish, and was subsequently provided with machinery for wool carding. Soon after this date, pail making by machinery was begun in Marlboro by Robert Carpenter, and although the machines used by him were but rude affairs they were the best then known, and the enterprise proved so successful that many others were induced to engage in the same line of industry, so that pail making and the manufacture of other wooden ware soon became an important source of wealth. The manufacture of woollen yarn was begun in this town in 1837 and in connection with the production of knit woollen goods has become a notable industry. Woven woollen goods are also largely produced, and



indeed their manufacture is the largest industry in town, for the horse blankets produced in Marlboro are known in the leading markets, and the demand for them is so great that the average weekly product throughout the year foots up into the thousands. This business was started in 1868, and now gives employment to hundreds of hands. Machinery of various kinds is also largely produced in Marlboro, and it may truly be said that as regards efficiency of design and excellence of material and construction some of the machines made in this town are unsurpassed in the entire country. Prominent



ODD FELLOWS BLOCK, MARLBORO.

among the natural productions of Marlboro must be mentioned granite, for there is found here a variety of this stone that has been conceded by competent judges to be equal, as regards its fitness for building purposes, to any found elsewhere in New Hampshire, — which is saying a good deal considering that this has won the title of “the Granite State.” The Marlboro granite is beautifully marked, fine and uniform in texture, and holds its color better than any other light colored granite known. Various prominent buildings have been constructed from it; notably the Union Passenger Depot and the Plymouth Congregational Church, both in Worcester, Mass. The local quarries yield also an excellent paving granite, the stone being especially well adapted for use in the form of the wide, thick flagging which is now so largely used in Boston, and other cities. It would be too much to expect a town to yield good granite in abundance and good farm crops in abundance, too, and it must be confessed that Marlboro does not rank high as a farming town. Still, agriculture supports about one-third of the total number of inhabitants, and fair crops of such staples as corn, oats, rye, barley and potatoes can be counted upon, while apple and pear trees here are sure to do as well as anywhere in this part of the State, and wild fruit is one of the most reliable and important of Marlboro’s natural products, it not only being sufficient for all local needs but affording large quantities for shipment out of town.

The population increased rapidly; in 1773 it was 273, and the ensuing year a petition for a charter was presented but one was not obtained until December 13, 1776, when the town was incorporated. It will be seen that Marlboro had its birth as a corporate town during the stirring times of the Revolution, and of course its early development was very seriously hindered by the unsettled condition of

business and the heavy drain upon its resources during that struggle. Soldiers and money were raised as rapidly as possible and five Marlboro men were in the battle of Bunker Hill, while they and others from the town rendered a good account of themselves in many subsequent engagements. Marlboro quickly recovered from the effects of the war, and promptly met all demands upon her during the second struggle with England, in 1812; and even better showing of prompt patriotism was made at the beginning of the Rebellion, for Marlboro was the first town in Cheshire county to respond to Lincoln's original call for volunteers, Thomas L. White of Marlboro being the first one in the county to enlist. Other enlistments soon followed, and Marlboro is credited with supplying a total of ninety-eight men during the war. Her history since its close is mentioned in the first part of this sketch, for it has to do entirely with the development of natural resources, and is best recorded in the extensive factories, fine stores and comfortable residences now to be found throughout the township.

## REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN OF MARLBORO.

**RICHARDSON & PEASE**, manufacturers of the Monadnock Blankets, and Blanket Cloth, Marlboro, N. H.—There is no question but that horses are much more kindly treated and well cared for now than was the case a quarter-century and more ago, and this great improvement in their condition is not due alone to the exertions of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals by any means, but is very largely due to the more general dissemination of education among the people, for education is not only apt to make people more considerate but it enables them to appreciate the fact that proper care of domestic animals pays just as surely as does proper care of a steam engine or any other piece of machinery. It was formerly a common practice to dispense with the use of a horse blanket as much as possible, the idea being that a horse was made more "hardy" by so doing—not to mention the saving of wear and tear on the blanket—but that idea has been proved erroneous, and as for "saving," by doing without a blanket the exact opposite is the case, for if a horse be not protected from the cold by blankets he must protect himself by eating enough extra to make up for the waste of animal heat. This is no mere theory, it is a fact, accepted by veterinarians and by large horse owners, and one high authority goes so far as to say: "For every pound of pure wool in your blankets you save a bushel of grain every year." Under these circumstances it is not surprising that there should be a very extensive demand for horse blankets of good quality and of soft finish, and the readiness with which the product of the Monadnock Blanket Mill is disposed of is excellent proof that the goods thus finished are of uniform excellence and are sold at prices which put them within the means of the general public. This product is very large in amount, for the mill is extensive and very thoroughly equipped and employment is given to fifty operatives. The building comprises four floors of the dimensions of 150×45 feet, and the elaborate plant of improved machinery enabling them to turn out from ninety to one hundred thousand per year, is run by water power. The Monadnock blankets are carefully and thoroughly made from selected material, are exceptionally uniform in quality in the several grades and will compare favorably as regards warmth, strength and durability with any in the market, furnished at similar rates. They are

sold through Messrs. Allan, Lane & Co., of No. 266 Devonshire street, Boston, and 49 Leonard street, New York City, are well and favorably known to the trade and to consumers throughout the country. The Monadnock mill is owned and operated by Messrs. E. P. Richardson and H. H. Pease, both of whom are natives of Marlboro, and are far too well known to require extended personal mention. They have had control since 1885, when they succeeded Messrs. Chas. Shrigley, S. S. Wilkinson, Leonard Wright and F. R. Thurston, who had carried on the mill since 1869. The present proprietors give the business close supervision and maintain the service at a very high standard of efficiency.

**J. & L. KNOWLTON**, manufacturers of Pails and Sap Buckets; also manufacturers of and dealers in Lumber and Building Material of all kinds; Marlboro, N. H.—Perhaps some of our readers may have wondered how pails and sap buckets can be sold at the low prices now quoted on them, and those who have may have their curiosity satisfied by visiting the establishment carried on by Messrs. J. & L. Knowlton, for this firm are large manufacturers of such articles and operate a plant of machinery which turns them out with almost magical speed and accuracy. But still this is but one department of their business, for they also maintain a large saw-mill and are manufacturers of and dealers in lumber and building materials of all kinds. The pail shop and the saw mill are of equal size, each occupying two floors, measuring 30×80 feet. A large and complete plant of machinery is utilized and employment is given to twenty assistants, so the heaviest orders can be filled at short notice. The firm of J. & L. Knowlton was formed in 1862, and both members of it were born in Dublin, N. H. Mr. L. Knowlton served in the army during the Rebellion, has held the position of representative, and is now justice of the peace. He is universally known throughout this section in social as well as in business circles. The concern do both a wholesale and a retail business, and carry a large stock of lumber, etc., being prepared to furnish anything in that line without delay and at prices in strict accordance with the lowest market rates.

# CLINTON COLLINS & CO.,

## UNDERTAKERS,

## Furniture and Upholstery,

## WALL PAPER AND SHADES,

## Marble and Granite Cemetery Work,

## MARLBORO, N. H.

One of the most active and best known business men in town is Mr. Clinton Collins, of the firm of Clinton Collins & Co. This gentleman is a native of Marlboro and began business operations here in 1879 by opening a general store. After a time he took a partner and added furniture and undertaking to his business. After continuing business under those conditions for a few years, he disposed of all but his interest in undertaking, and finally in 1888 the business was again extended and furniture, wall papers, shades, etc., were added, together with marble and granite work. Mr. Collins utilizes premises comprising two floors, each of the dimensions of 30 x 60 feet, and a store house, and carries a full stock of the numerous goods dealt in, and is prepared to fill orders for anything in his different lines at very short notice, and at the most reasonable rates. Courteous attention is given to every customer and in every department of the business no trouble is spared to fully satisfy every demand.

*They are also agents for Sprague & Hathaway, of Boston, for all branches of their work which is for LARGE CRAYON PICTURES copied from small ones and finished in first-class style. They also do Frame Work in all its branches.*

W. S. GARFIELD, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Flour, Paints and Oils; also Pails, Buckets, Clothes-Pins, etc., Marlboro, N. H.—This business was first established by Mr. G. G. Davis and Mr. Sawyer in 1869. In 1870 Mr. Davis took entire control and continued to manage the business until he in turn was succeeded by the present proprietor, Mr. W. S. Garfield, in 1891. It is hardly necessary for us to speak of Mr. Garfield's business methods they being thoroughly appreciated in this vicinity at least. The public well understand that he strives to handle goods that will give the best satisfaction in every respect, and they also understand that he is in a position to quote the lowest market rates on all the commodities dealt in. The premises in use are 68x40 square feet in dimensions, and a heavy stock is carried, including dry goods, groceries, meats, hardware, flour, grain, paints and oils and many other articles too numerous to mention. The stock is always complete in every department and three competent assistants are employed to assure prompt and polite attention to every caller.

CONVERSE HOUSE, N. Converse, Proprietor, Marlboro, N. H.—The Converse House is the oldest hotel in Marlboro, but strangers, who may expect poor accommodations on learning this fact, will find themselves most agreeably disappointed, when they come to make trial of the accommodations provided, for if there is a hotel in the State—outside the larger cities—which is entitled to rank as "first class," it is the one in question. Of course it is smaller but it is not a whit less comfortable than the leading city hotels, and the furnishing and general equipment throughout are first-class in every respect, and accommodations can be made for twenty guests. The proprietor of the house in question, Mr. N. Converse, is a native of

Marlboro and has a host of friends throughout this section. He was colonel of the Sixth New Hampshire, in the army. Mr. Converse is untiring in his efforts to make his guests feel entirely at home, and to serve their convenience in every way. The table is bountifully provided for, and the bill of fare is varied enough to suit all, while the cooking and service are excellent, and add to that the terms are uniformly moderate and it must be conceded that the Converse House offers exceptional inducements to tourists and the general public.

SMALLEY & LAWRENCE, Livery and Feed Stable, Marlboro, N. H.—The average man who depends on livery stables to furnish him with the means of riding, does not desire or expect that he will be furnished with animals equal to Maud S. or Goldsmith Maid, but what he does want is a horse that will road from eight to ten miles an hour for a reasonable distance, without having to be so constantly and vigorously urged that driving becomes a task rather than a pleasure. Of course there are some men who are never satisfied no matter how superior the accommodations are at their command, but the majority are more reasonable, and as a proof of this, notice the success attained by Messrs. Smalley & Lawrence since they became identified with their present business in 1889. The stable was originally opened by Mr. Lemuel Starkie, and several changes were made in the management before the present proprietors took possession. The firm is composed of N. G. Smalley and Roland Lawrence, both gentlemen being natives of Rockingham, N. H. Their stable contains twenty-two stalls, and employment is given to only competent assistants. All who wish to avail themselves of the advantages to be obtained by patronizing this establishment will find the best of care and feed for their animals. In fact everything required to constitute a first-class livery and feed stable can here be found.

**CHESHIRE BLANKET COMPANY**, manufacturers of Horse Blankets and Satinets, Marlboro, N. H.—The productions of the Cheshire Blanket Company are widely and favorably known, particularly among horse owners, for the company make a specialty of the manufacture of horse blankets, and turn out goods that will compare favorably with any in the market sold at the same prices. The ordinary retail buyer is not capable of judging of the actual value of a blanket from examination, and even an expert may easily be deceived unless he be given opportunity to test the material, and hence it is obvious that the purchaser must rely upon the honesty of the manufacturer for assurance that a blanket will prove satisfactory, and therefore it is well to demand a certain make of blanket after once being satisfied that that make is uniformly reliable. The Cheshire Blanket Company have no control of course over the retail prices named on their goods, but they are prepared to furnish them to the trade at rates that admit of their blankets being sold in competition with any of anywhere equal merit. The proprietors are Messrs. C. O. Whitney and W. H. Clark, the former a native of Troy, N. H., and the latter of Fitzwilliam, N. H. Mr. Whitney has served on the Marlboro board of selectmen, and both he and Mr. Clark are too well known to call for extended personal mention. The company operate a five-set mill run by water power, and employ from seventy to eighty assistants, being in a position to fill the largest orders at short notice, and to steadily maintain the reputation of the product. Their selling agent is Mr. C. W. Sabin, 107 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

**C. B. COLLINS & CO.**, dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Ready-Made Clothing, Stationery, and Small Wares generally, Marlboro, N. H.—The store conducted by C. B. Collins & Co., is very popular among the residents of Marlboro and vicinity, and one does not have to seek far to find the reasons for this state of affairs, it is evident from very little observation that the stock is an exceptionally complete and desirable one, and the prices quoted on the goods composing it, are of themselves enough to ensure its frequent removal, while the prompt and polite attention given to every customer completes the favorable impression made by the goods and prices. The establishment in question was inaugurated in 1842 by E. Boydon, who was succeeded by Woodward & Mason—who continued the business until 1886, when the firm of Collins & Blodget was formed, the firm name being changed to its present form in 1887. Mr. Collins is a native of Marlboro, and is very well known and highly respected. No detailed account of the stock carried by this concern is possible within our limited space, but generally speaking, it may be said to be made up of dry goods, carpets, boots, shoes and rubbers, ready-made clothing and small wares, etc. The premises are about 32x72 feet in size. Two well informed assistants are employed, and all goods sold are guaranteed to prove as represented, and so no trouble is spared to satisfy every customer.

**MARLBORO BOX CO.**, E. B. Knowlton, Manager, manufacturers of Locked Corner and Nailed Boxes of every description, for packing Patent Medicines, Spices, Confectionery, etc., Marlboro, N. H.—It is an undeniable fact that many articles which have gained such popularity as to have enriched their manufacturers and to be known throughout the country owe their general introduction in the market to the attractiveness of the packages in which they were originally put up. Of course the subsequent success of the articles in question was chiefly due to their own good qualities, but the public would have been much longer in finding out those qualities had not the sale of the goods been stimulated by the character of the packages themselves. A well made locked corner box comes about as near perfection as regards its combination

of strength, lightness, convenience and lowness of cost as anything in the shape of a package yet devised, and indeed, these boxes are superior to anything else in the market for the packing of confectionery, patent medicines, flavoring extracts, spices, etc. Their cost is but trifling if the order be judiciously placed, and we may say right here that the Marlboro Box Co., are prepared to furnish locked corner and nailed boxes of every description at bottom prices, and in the largest quantities at short notice. Spacious premises are utilized, and a complete plant of improved machinery run by water power is operated; employment being given to eighteen assistants. The proprietors are Messrs. E. B. Knowlton, J. Knowlton, and L. Knowlton. Mr. E. B. Knowlton is manager of the enterprise, his associates being engaged in the manufacture of pails, lumber, etc., under the firm-name of J. & L. Knowlton. The company's products are extremely well known in the market and have long been conceded to have no superior in their special line both as regards material and workmanship.

**GLEN WOOLEN MILLS**, James Dorr, Proprietor, Meltons and Satinets, Marlboro, N. H.—The Glen Woolen Mills are steadily adding to their already high reputation, for the proprietor, Mr. James Dorr, has had long and varied experience in the manufacture of textile fabrics and is constantly striving to perfect his products while keeping their cost at a figure which will enable him to meet all honorable competition. He is a native of Worcester, Mass., and has been in control of the Glen Mills since 1885, but before that date he carried on a mill at Athol and another at North Dana. Mr. Dorr manufactures meltons and satinets, and operates a two-set mill run by water power. The plant of machinery is of the most improved type and is maintained in that excellent condition which is absolutely essential to permanent success in textile manufacturing. There are twenty-two looms in use, and the weekly product averages about 6,500 yards, employment being given to thirty-two assistants. Every process incidental to production is carried out under skillful supervision, and as carefully selected material is used and a high standard of merit insisted upon it is not surprising that the meltons and satinets here made are very favorably thought of by consumers and the trade, especially as many attractive designs are shown and the goods are furnished at prices that make them profitable as well as pleasant to handle. Their selling agents are Messrs. Bacon, Baldwin & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Franklin street, New York City.

**H. L. PAGE**, dealer in Beef, Pork, Lard, Ham, Tripe and Sausages, Fruit, Vegetables and Canned Goods, Marlboro, N. H.—The importance of the meat and provision trade cannot be overestimated, for it is truly one of the most prominent industries, engaging the attention of a large number of firms and individuals, and employing labor and capital to a marked degree. Though thousands of tons of these commodities are sold each year, there is no perceptible diminution in the demand for first class goods. Among the houses devoted to the above named line of business in Marlboro that of Mr. H. L. Page occupies an honorable position. Mr. Page is a native of Swansey, N. H., and established his business here several years ago, having had a partner at one time, but controlling it entirely since 1887. The premises utilized comprise one floor about 1,200 square feet in size, and are filled with a well selected stock of choice meats, and a large variety of fruits and vegetables in their season—besides all kinds of canned goods. The large trade enjoyed requires the services of two competent assistants, and its details are most ably managed. All the goods of this house are above comment and all purchasers are too well aware of their extra quality to oblige us to call special attention to them. Mr. Page also owns a slaughter-house.

**A. M. DOOLITTLE & CO., Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Toys, Stationery, Ice Cream, etc., Marlboro, N. H.**—The position of the druggist unites the requirements of both the professional and business man, and as is always the case—it thus involves peculiar fitness and the combinations of rare and opposite characteristics of mind, which we seldom find in one individual—in order that the duties may be properly and successfully met. To the fact that these conditions of scientific knowledge and business enterprise have been exceptionally well filled, is chiefly owing to the marked and increasing success which has attained the establishment now conducted by A. M. Doolittle & Co., in Marlboro. This establishment was founded by T. H. Mahon, who was succeeded by H. C. Aldrich, and so continued until May, 1890, when the present firm assumed control. Mr. Doolittle has shown peculiar capabilities for his work and a thorough reliability, which has won the confidence of the public. The premises in use are 18×40 feet in size, and are stocked with a complete assortment of drugs, medicines and chemicals, together with toilet and fancy goods, toys, stationery, ice-cream in summer, etc. Mr. Doolittle is a native of Manchester, N. H., and has justly earned the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**S. M. WOODS, Manufacturer of Single and Double Harnesses, Odd Fellow's Block, Marlboro, N. H.**—The difference between "goods cheap," and "cheap goods," is apt to be forgotten by those who are economically disposed, but it is well worthy of being carefully borne in mind, especially when anything in the line of harness or horse furnishings is to be bought. The common "cheap" harness is but a miserable make-shift at best, and to say nothing of the danger of using a harness that is liable to give way the moment any unusual strain is brought upon it, considerations of economy alone should prevent its being bought, for it has no durability, and must constantly be "patched up" in one way or another. Mr. S. M. Woods is a maker and dealer in light and heavy harnesses and we can give intending purchasers no better advice than to give him a call, for, although his productions are skillfully made from selected stock, they are offered at low rates quality and durability being of course considered. Carriage trimming will be done at short notice, every facility being at hand for such work. Mr. Woods is a native of Peterboro, N. H., and began operations here in Marlboro in 1887 as a successor to N. H. Bruce. The premises in use are 18×40 feet in size and contain a carefully chosen stock of blankets, lap robes, whips and horse furnishings in general, every article being sold under a guarantee that it will prove as represented. A specialty is made of repairing in all its branches.

**D. R. & FRANK A. COLE, Grist Mill; dealers in Grain and Feed, Marlboro, N. H.**—The grist mill now operated by Messrs. D. R. & F. A. Cole, was established by Stillman Buss about 1840, and was succeeded by Messrs. Collins & Blodgett in 1861, and came under the control of the present proprietors Jan. 1, 1885. The firm are in a position to meet all honorable competition, as this mill is thoroughly well equipped and has sufficient capacity to enable extensive orders to be filled at very short notice. The premises occupied affording ample room for the operations of all necessary machinery, etc., the motive power being furnished by water. Both members of the firm are natives of Keene, N. H., and have many friends in Marlboro and vicinity. They give close personal attention to the details of their business and are prepared to fill both wholesale and retail orders in an entirely satisfactory manner, and at the very lowest market rates, grain and meal, feed, etc., being furnished in any desired quantity. Employment is given to an experienced assistant. They also have a large storehouse at Boston & Maine R. R. in Marlboro, and one in Harrisville, and can fill all orders at short notice.

**ESTATE OF OSGOOD R. WISWALL, manufacturer of Lock Corner Packing Boxes, Marlboro, N. H.**—It is unnecessary to dwell upon the advantages of lock-corner packing boxes, for these are generally appreciated, as is proved by the great and increasing demand for boxes of this kind, they now being used by manufacturers of an almost endless variety of articles from confectionery to steam gauges, and from silks to type-writers. Lock-corner boxes are furnished at remarkably low rates by the more enterprising manufacturers, but it is safe to say that no maker offers more genuine inducements than are extended at the factory owned by the estate of Osgood R. Wiswall, for this establishment is well equipped and economically managed, and all orders can be filled at short notice and at the lowest rates consistent with the furnishing of satisfactory goods. Operations were begun by Mr. Wiswall some fourteen years ago, and since his death, in 1886, the business has been continued by his estate, Mr. Silas Hardy, of Keene, N. H., administrator, being manager, and Mr. D. J. Hart superintendent. The factory occupies two floors, each measuring 40×50 feet, and is fitted up with all necessary machinery, run by water power. Employment is given to ten or twelve assistants, and every order is assured prompt and careful attention, no pains being spared to maintain the high reputation thus far associated with the enterprise.

**D. C. BRICK, Sign and Carriage Painter, Marlboro, N. H.**—Mr. D. C. Brick is widely known throughout Marlboro and vicinity, for he has built up an extensive business in the painting of carriages and signs. His shop is well located and is supplied with all necessary facilities for the filling of orders in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and at very short notice. Carriage and sign painting is an art, and as in order to obtain the best results it is necessary not only to use carefully chosen stock, but to employ skilled and careful labor, the advantages to be gained by dealing with such a man as Mr. Brick becomes obvious. We have no hesitation in guaranteeing complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders, these being filled at short notice, and at the lowest rates consistent with the use of standard stock and the employment of skilled labor. There is one thing that should be always borne in mind, and that is that the kind of stock used and the manner in which it is applied have everything to do with the economy of the process.

**H. A. & L. GOODNOW, Marlboro Hotel, Marlboro, N. H.**—No other kind of a business man stands in just the same relation to his customers that the keeper of a hotel does, for his position is one that to fill to the best advantage, requires a curious mixture of hospitality and business; he must make his guests feel at home but not permit liberty to become license, and while he will never succeed if the rules of his house are too strict, he cannot be too careful to enforce a high standard of morals. But the reader will say, "Yes, but men who can see to all these things are scarce," to which we will answer, "and so are good hotels." Their rarity makes them all the more worthy of mention, and so we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the establishment known as the Marlboro Hotel. For the past two years it has been closed, but is now opened to the public by Messrs. H. A. & L. Goodnow. This hotel is two and one-half stories high, and contains about twenty rooms. The *cuisine* is of the best and the service prompt, efficient and courteous. The owners of this hotel are natives of Rockingham, Vt., and employ four assistants. We recommend this house to all desiring first class accommodations at reasonable prices. It is one of the best places for summer boarders who desire nice scenery and a quiet country home.

C. HODGKINS & SONS, manufacturers of Wood Working Machinery, Water Rams, Water Wheels, Panel and Rotary Bed Planers, Shafting, etc., Marlboro, N. H.—The enterprise carried on by Messrs. C. Hodgkins & Sons is one in which the residents of Marlboro may well take pride, not because of its magnitude or its celebrity but because it is as honorably conducted an undertaking as the State can show. The wood-working machinery made by this concern is in use all over the country and easily holds its own in competition with any similar machinery in the market, although the prices quoted are considerably lower than those named by other manufacturers, for Messrs. C. Hodgkins & Sons are satisfied with a very small profit, and by running an iron foundry in connection with their business get their castings much cheaper than can those firms who have to buy theirs outside. Their productions include planes, band saws, automatic

knife grinders, engine lathes, chair stretcher lathes, water wheels, water rams, patent harrows, etc., and the firm are prepared to quote prices on all pail machinery, clothes pin machinery, pail-handle machinery, and wood-working machinery of every description. We have no space to describe even the most valuable of the concern's productions, but they publish an illustrated catalogue which gives much interesting information and will be promptly sent on application. The firm is made up of Mr. C. Hodgkins, a native of Troy, N. H.; Mr. A. C. Hodgkins, a native of Marlboro, N. H., and Mr. H. J. Metcalf, a native of Keene, N. H. The premises utilized comprise a machine shop, measuring 20×60 feet; a foundry and blacksmith shop, 25×60 feet in size, and a wood-working shop of the dimensions of 30×40 feet. The machinery is run by water power, and a sufficient force of assistants is employed to ensure the prompt filling of every order.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WALPOLE.

Walpole is the northernmost of the Cheshire county towns bordering upon the Connecticut river, it being located in the northwest corner of the county. The township is about nine miles in length and four miles in breadth, and its northern and western outlines are very irregular. Charlestown and Langdon, in Sullivan county, adjoin it on the north, and Langdon bounds it on the east, the narrow neck forming the northwest corner of the town, but the main body of it is bounded on the east by Alstead and Surry, and on the south by Surry and Westmoreland. The Cheshire Railroad extends along the entire length of the township, following the course of the Connecticut river, and forms junctions with the Vermont Valley, Central Vermont, and Connecticut River railroads in the northwestern corner of the town. A station is made at Walpole Village, which lies about midway between the northern and southern boundary lines, and is the centre of the population and business of the town, although there is another important settlement at Drewsville, in the north-eastern corner of the township. There are many streams tributary to the Connecticut within Walpole's limits, but none of any great magnitude; the most important being Cold river and Blanchard, Lane's and Houghton brooks.

The township has an area of 24,331 acres of land, some eighty per cent of which is improved and more than half of this is not only arable but of the best quality. The soils along the Connecticut in the valley and on the tablelands are fluvial, while those on the hills are more solid, they consisting of a heavy loam which in some cases is combined with clay. All kinds of crops suited to the climate can be profitably raised and great success is met with in the culture of fruits, especially apples and pears, the trees producing largely, and the product being generally excellent in quality. Among the notable minerals which have been discovered in the township may be mentioned serpentine, graphite, and peroxide of iron, and attempts have been made to utilize the latter, but without success. The graphite is so largely combined with iron as to be unmarketable. About two miles and a half from Walpole Village is a fountain of chalybeate waters known as "Abanakee Springs," so-called because the Abanakees or Abanarquis tribe of Indians used to bathe in, and drink the water as a cure for diseases of the skin. Those who hold to the old idea that the virtue of a remedy is in direct proportion to its disagreeableness would accept this water as a panacea on sight—and smell, for it is not at all backward in asserting itself, and both its smell and taste are extremely offensive to nearly everybody, although there are some who pronounce them not only endurable but pleasant. But the great majority would consider the remedy worse than the disease, if indeed it be a remedy at all, for its alleged virtue when used by the Indians may be accounted for by the fact that it is better to bathe in foul water than not to bathe at all.

Although it is not positively known that the territory now forming the town of Walpole was permanently inhabited by the Indians, it is certain that they used to congregate here in great numbers during May and June, for the vicinity of the Great Falls (now Bellows Falls) was the finest fishing ground for shad and salmon in this region, if not in all New England. The shad could get no higher up the stream than the basin at the foot of the rapids, although they made many efforts to do so, but the salmon shot up the falls with apparent ease, and it is even said that it was no infrequent occurrence



UNITARIAN CHURCH, WALPOLE.

for a salmon to dash up the swiftest cascades with two or three lamprey eels in tow; but this is a fish story and must be taken with several grains of salt. At all events, the Indians did not wait for salmon with eel annex but threw their spears and wielded their nets with cheerful impartiality and captured vast numbers of noble fish. But all things must come to an end, and so it was with their monopoly of the fishing, for in 1749, the first white settler appeared at Walpole in the person of John Kilburn. He built a log cabin about three-quarters of a mile from the fishing encampment and at once set to work cultivating the ground and also tried to cultivate the acquaintance of his Indian neighbors, but without success, as they avoided him so carefully that it is said more than three years passed before he had communication with any one, friend or foe. But finally, in 1754, some Indians descending the river landed above the falls and told Kilburn they would trade; so he called upon them and bartered fish hooks, flints, flour and other commodities for skins. He was soon obliged to carry on a grimmer sort of trading—that of lead for lives—for August 17, 1755, no less than 400 redskins appeared before his cabin and demanded its surrender, their spokesman—a burly Indian named Philip, who had paid Kilburn a friendly visit the summer before—promising “good quarter.” The cabin was occupied by Kilburn, his eighteen-year-old son, his hired man, his wife and his daughter. What the garrison lacked in numbers it made up in pluck, and Kilburn’s reply was: “Quarter! you black rascals, begone, or we’ll quarter you!” Then followed the “Kilburn Fight,” a fight unparalleled, even in those days of sudden savage attack and heroic defense. It resulted in the total defeat of the redskins, many of whom (Philip among the number) were killed and many more wounded. The only one of the defenders injured was the hired man, who was wounded in the hip and died in a few days. The savages were taught so severe a lesson that they never attacked a Walpole settlement again, even when they were most active in ravaging the neighboring country.

Although Kilburn and his companions repelled the attack unaided, it was not on account of their having no neighbors, for Colonel Benjamin Bellows had settled in town in 1752, and at the time of the fight had some thirty men with him who were employed building a mill and otherwise improving his



property. On their way home from the mill, one noon, they detected an Indian ambuscade, and after throwing the redskins into confusion by a well-aimed volley, they retreated to Bellows Fort, as the colonel's residence was called. They heard the firing during the Kilburn fight that afternoon, but made no attempt to take a hand in the struggle or to learn its result, until late in the evening, long after all noise had ceased, the colonel's oldest son stole out to ascertain what had happened and much to his surprise, discovered that Kilburn still "held the fort," or what there was left of it.

Colonel Bellows is regarded as the founder of Walpole although Kilburn was the pioneer settler, for the latter had no legal title to his lands, the grant held by him being made by the New York authorities and not being worth the paper it was written on, as New York at no time held jurisdiction on the east side of the Connecticut. Bellows' grant, on the contrary, was from Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire; Bellows had means, intelligence, friends and influence; he was imperious and merciless in enforcing his legal rights, and as he had the law on his side he finally drove Kilburn out of town, the latter removing to Springfield, Vt. Bellows afterward relented sufficiently to offer Kilburn his choice of any fifty-acre lot in Walpole, and the offer was accepted; but the old settler's spirit was by no means broken, for when he moved into the house he had built on his new property, he exclaimed, "Here I will live till I die, and no foe of any kind shall ever drive me away so long as I can hold a gun!" Kilburn died in 1789, at the age of eighty-five, and was buried in the old cemetery north of the village.

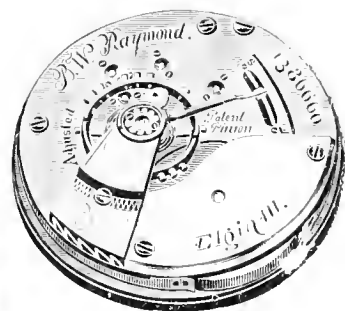
Walpole was incorporated February 13, 1752, under that name, it having previously been known as "No. 3," of the surveyed outposts or chain of forts which were designed to discourage Indian invasion. The township had been purchased, or more properly "acquired," by Colonel Bellows and sixty-nine others, and the first town meeting was held on the third Wednesday in March, 1752. The charter contained the usual requirements concerning the improvement of lands, reserving of pine timber for naval uses, etc., and as was also usual in the cases of charters granted at and before that time its conditions were not complied with, and the proprietors were given year after year of grace until the requirements were fulfilled. The troubles with the Indians seriously hindered the growth of the town; the Revolution stopped all progress for a time, and there were many minor obstacles in the way of settlement and improvement, chief among which was the claim of Vermont to jurisdiction on the east side of the Connecticut, but still the importance of the town increased, and by 1784 the population had become about 1,200. Great enterprise was shown in making improvements, and in 1785, Walpole was connected with Rockingham at Bellows Falls by the first bridge ever built across the Connecticut. Decade after decade went by attended by ever-increasing prosperity, and when the census of 1830 was taken it gave Walpole no less than 2,034 inhabitants. That was the day of stage coaching and teaming, and the accommodations at the village "for man and beast," were such as to make it a favorite resort and one of the liveliest places on the route to Boston. The first post-office was established in 1795, as was also the first newspaper. A savings bank was opened in 1850, but in 1864 was forced to wind up its affairs in consequence of being robbed of \$52,000 in cash besides many securities. A new bank was opened in 1875, and is still in successful operation. The town also has an excellent free library; there is a flourishing masonic lodge, an efficient fire department, first-class schools, and in short all the institutions and societies characteristic of a typical New England community.

# REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN OF WALPOLE.



KNOWLTON BROS. & GREEN,

**DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS**



**Walpole, N. H.**

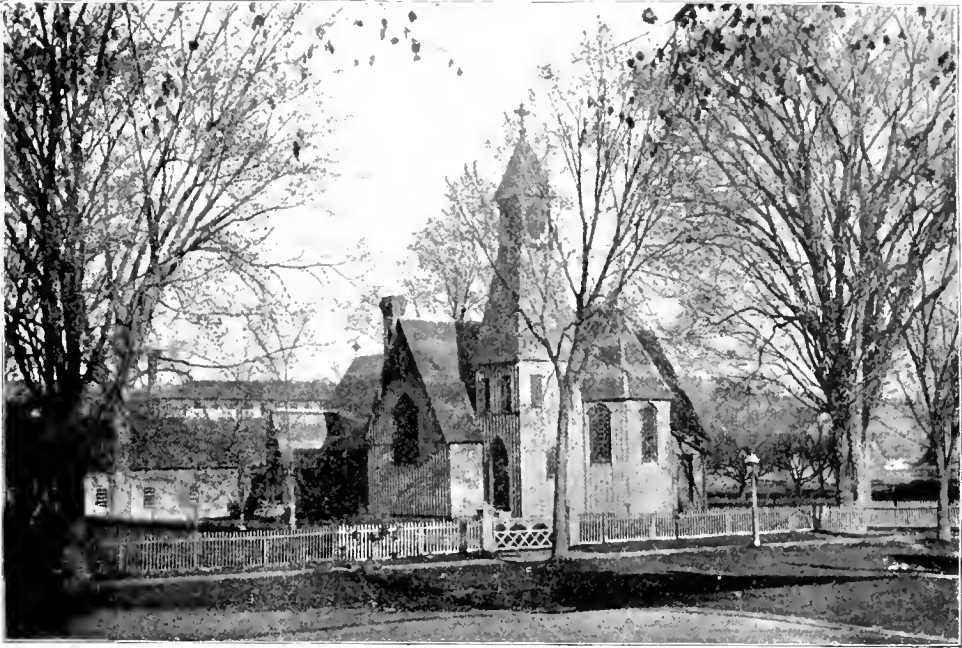
The business carried on by Knowlton Bros. & Green, druggists and jewelers, is of long standing, the drug business being started in 1885 by Mr. J. C. Howard, who gave place to Mr. Frank W. Green. Mr. Green was born in Hartland, Vt., and after finishing school taught one term, and like all other successful business men, spent one year in canvassing and then commenced in the drug business with C. C. Davis. After serving a little over two years with him he became one of the new firm of Knowlton Bros. & Green, druggists and jewelers. They carry a large stock of drugs, medicines and chemicals of every description, also toilet articles and fancy goods, clocks, watches and jewelry, also a full stock of paints and oils. Physicians' prescriptions are compounded at the shortest notice, consistent with the watchful care so essential to ensuring against even the most trivial errors, and the charges made are uniformly moderate and satisfactory. Particular attention is given to repairing of clocks, watches, etc., orders being executed at short notice and in a satisfactory manner, at reasonable prices. They also deal in U. S. and foreign stamps, Mr. E. A. Knowlton being secretary and treasurer of the Greeton Stamp Co., and Mr. Green president of the same company. Mr. Green is a prominent mason and secretary of Columbian Lodge, No. 53, of Walpole, and belongs to Keene Chapter. The Knowlton brothers are natives of Walpole. All these gentlemen have an enviable reputation in all business transactions and are highly reputed business men.

**F. A. LEBOURVEAN**, Livery, Sale and Board Stable, Walpole, N. H.—The time has gone by when the worst tasting medicine was supposed to be the most effectual in overcoming disease, and in fact many people have become convinced that medicine is a most excellent thing to leave alone as much as possible, and have learned to depend more upon nature and less on drugs when they find themselves a little "under the weather." There is no question but that many who suffer from head-aches, indigestion and other common troubles would get more good out of healthful out door diversions than they can out of drug stores, and of these diversions none is more generally beneficial than driving. A good horse and a comfortable carriage are capable of affording a great deal of enjoyment and doing wonders towards increasing one's appetite and general well being, and in order to get this "prescription" properly filled it is only necessary to visit the establishment conducted by Mr. F. A. Lebourvean and located at Walpole. He is prepared to furnish first-class teams at short notice and at moderate prices, and we are sure that the accommodations offered will be found satisfactory. Horses will be taken to board and sell, and are assured the best attention while under Mr. Lebourvean's care, who has his customers' interests always in view. Employment is given to competent assistants and every facility is at hand.

**WM. J. HALL**, Undertaker and Upholsterer, Walpole, N. H.—The store conducted by Mr. Wm. J. Hall at Walpole is one of those establishments of which every class in the community speaks well, and it is but just that everybody should commend the business in question, for it is carried on in a manner that indicates liberality on the part of the proprietor, for while he does good work at low prices, he also proves that he is thoroughly conversant with every detail of his business by managing to carry out the small profit policy to its fullest extent. Mr. Hall is a native of Westmoreland, and has been identified with his present business for over fifteen years. The premises occupied comprise two floors each of the dimensions of 20×30 feet. All kinds of upholstery work is done here in first class manner and at very short notice. Undertaking forms an important department of the business and orders are executed with the greatest dispatch and in accordance with the most approved methods. Coffins, caskets, etc., can be furnished at very short notice, and the charges made are invariably moderate.

**PERRY & PORTER**, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hardware and Crockery, Walpole, N. H.—The business carried on by Messrs. Perry & Porter was founded a number of years ago by B. F. Aldrich & Co., who were succeeded by E. K. Seabury, this gentleman giving place to the present firm in 1884, which is made up of W. W. Porter, who was born in Alsted, N. H., and H. A. Perry, also a native of New Hampshire. The premises in use comprise two floors and a basement, each 30×57 feet in dimensions, where a very heavy and exceptionally varied stock is carried, for the firm deal extensively in groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes and rubbers, as well as in hardware and crockery. Within the necessary narrow limits of our space, it would be folly to attempt a description of the assortment offered at this store, but the methods of the firm are so well known that the public very generally understand the advantages to be gained by dealing at this establishment. They know that the stock is complete and that it is offered at prices that will bear comparison with those named on similar goods elsewhere. As two polite assistants are employed, callers may depend upon receiving immediate and courteous attention at all times.

**J. K. STERLING**, dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Tin Ware, Hardware, Kitchen Furnishing Goods, etc., etc., Walpole, N. H.—The enterprise conducted by Mr. J. K. Sterling at Walpole, was founded by him in 1883. He is a native of Barre, Vt., and is thoroughly acquainted with his particular line in every respect. The premises utilized are of the dimensions of 22×90 feet and contain a fine stock of stoves, ranges, furnaces, tinware, hardware and kitchen furnishing goods in general, and no house is in a position to offer more genuine inducements to buyers than the one in question. Retail purchasers are not generally expert judges of the articles they wish to procure, and hence are peculiarly liable to imposition. To such we say, "Buy of a reliable house," and then you may feel assured of perfectly honorable treatment, and of getting an article that is bound to suit. Mr. Sterling employs from one to two efficient and courteous assistants and all customers are given prompt attention, and orders are filled and delivered accurately and when promised. We would advise all our readers in need of any of the above named goods to visit this establishment at their earliest convenience.



ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CHARLESTOWN.

Charlestown is the southernmost of the four Sullivan County towns bordering upon the Connecticut river, it being separated from Grafton County by Claremont, Cornish and Plainfield; but the township is so long that although its southern extremity borders upon Cheshire County, its northern extremity touches a point which is but a few miles short of midway to the Grafton County line. Only a very small portion of the township borders upon Cheshire County, the main body of it being separated from that county by the town of Langdon, which was formed from Charlestown and Walpole, and was incorporated in 1787. Charlestown is bounded on the north by Claremont; on the east by Unity, Actworth and Langdon; on the south by Langdon and Walpole, and on the west by the Connecticut river. There are three important villages in town, Charlestown, North Charlestown and South Charlestown, the last named being due west from Concord, N. H., which is fifty miles distant. The northeastern corner of Windham county and the southeastern corner of Windsor county, Vt., lie directly opposite Charlestown, as does the town of Springfield, which is reached by a bridge across the Connecticut. Transportation facilities are furnished by the Sullivan County Railroad, which extends the entire length of Charlestown, parallel with and near to the east bank of the Connecticut. This road was completed February 5, 1849, and extends from Bellows Falls, Vt., to Windsor, Vt., but it lies almost entirely within the State of New Hampshire, and Sullivan county, not quite two miles of its twenty-six miles of length being in Cheshire county. It forms a portion of the Central Vermont system, and with its connections affords ready access to all points. Stations are made at South Charlestown, Charlestown and North Charlestown, each of which has a post-office and prompt, frequent and reliable mail facilities. Charlestown has not always been located in Sullivan county, and indeed it may be said to have been located in no county at all for a considerable period, for there were no county divisions in New Hampshire prior to 1771, and Charlestown was first settled in 1740, although not incorporated until thirteen years later. In 1771 five counties were created, and among

them the county of Cheshire, extending sixty-five miles north from the Massachusetts line and twenty miles east from the Connecticut river. This large amount of territory comprised thirty-eight towns, and from these Keene and Charlestown were chosen as shire towns, the courts being held first at one and then at the other. This arrangement answered very well for a time, but during the half-century following its adoption the population increased so greatly and its distribution became so changed in character that the necessity for a radical alteration of county affairs was plainly evident, but the



EAGLE HOTEL.

interests involved were so many and so conflicting that it was difficult to agree upon any decisive step, and so the expedient of removing the May term of the Supreme Court of Judicature from Charlestown to Newport was tried, the necessary act being passed December 8, 1824. The effect was good so far as it went, but it did not go far enough to suit the people, and as it was obvious that the only satisfactory solution of the problem was to be found in the creation of a new county, the Legislature passed a bill June 23, 1826, which submitted the question of division to the Cheshire county towns, and also left them to decide whether Newport or Claremont should be the shire town in case the new county was formed. The results of the vote which followed were the creation of Sullivan county and the choice of Newport as the shire town, it receiving 3728 votes more than Claremont. Sullivan county is named in honor of General John Sullivan, whose distinguished services during the Revolution made him one of the most famous of New Hampshire's patriots. The county is about thirty miles long and twenty miles broad, and comprises fifteen towns.

We have said that the first settlement in Charlestown was made in 1740, but the first grant of its territory was made on the last day of December, 1735, by Massachusetts. Only three of the original proprietors became settlers, and one of these—Stephen Farnsworth—made the first settlement in town, in connection with David and Samuel Farnsworth.

The colonists had hardly become firmly established in their new home before the relations between England and France became so strained that it was evident that a rupture and a war were sure to follow shortly, and accordingly the few settlers who had arrived during the first three years held a meeting for the purpose of "considering the present circumstances of affairs and the danger we are in of being assaulted by an enemy, in case a war should happen between the kingdoms of England and France; and to consider and transact what is proper to be done in respect of building and furnishing a fortification or fortifications in said township, for the defense and better security thereof."

This meeting was held November 24, 1743, and it was decided to build a fort at once, committees being appointed and money being voted to carry on the work. The fort covered an area of about three-quarters of an acre, and enclosed the houses of John Spofford, Phineas Stevens, Moses Willard, Ephraim Wetherbe and John Hastings, besides another house, built at the same time that the fort was. The latter was constructed of large squared timbers, laid one above the other so as to form a solid wall, the timber ends which crossed one another at the angles of the structure being cut out quarter way through on each side, so that the timbers were in close contact throughout their length. In short, the walls were built in "log cabin" style, but much more carefully than those of the ordinary log cabin, so as to leave no crevices through which a musket ball could enter.

The expected war occurred, but it was some time before an attack was made upon Charlestown, or rather "No. 4," as it was then called, for April 19, 1746, is the date of the first visit of the enemy. Some forty French and Indians ambuscaded John Spofford, Isaac Parker and Stephen Farnsworth as they were returning from the saw mill, and took them prisoners, carrying them to Canada, from whence after a long time they were sent to Boston in exchange for other captives. The enemy burned the saw mill and grist mill, and killed four oxen that the settlers were driving when captured. Less than a fortnight afterward another raid was made, this time by a party of eight Indians who were hidden near the barn where the cows were kept. They waited until some women guarded by a few men left the fort to do the milking and then fired upon the party, killing one of the men. But as they dashed forth to secure his scalp they were met by a volley that mortally injured two of their number and drove the rest in confusion from the field. "No. 4" subsequently suffered severely, both directly and indirectly, from French and Indian depredations, but its defenders, although few in number, were successful in preventing the destruction of the place, and Captain Phineas Stevens was presented with an elegant sword by Sir Charles Knowles of the English navy in token of appreciation of the courage and skill shown in defending the fort April 4, 1747. The town was incorporated as Charlestown, July 2, 1753, and it is said that it was named in honor of the English officer who presented the sword. But however highly the townspeople may have respected individual officers of the king they soon came to have but little respect for his authority, or rather for his abuse of authority, and so when the Revolution occurred the town was active in furnishing men and money to overthrow his power. Its favorable location caused it to be made a depot for military supplies, a meeting place for the forces commanded by General John Stark, and a recruiting station, so it was a very "hot-bed of rebellion" from the English standpoint, and it made a most honorable record during the struggle. Many soldiers were furnished also during the war of 1812, and during the next half-century the patriotism of the town rather increased than abated, as is proved by the excellent showing made during the Rebellion, the First Regiment Cavalry and the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Fourteenth Regiments Infantry, together with the First Regiment Volunteer Heavy Artillery being largely recruited from this town.

Soon after the close of the Revolution Charlestown began to rapidly gain in population and wealth, and not many years elapsed before various important manufactories were established, and a large and profitable trade built up. One result of this condition of affairs was the incorporation of Charlestown's pioneer financial institution, the Connecticut River Bank. It was chartered in 1823 and began business in 1824, and so ably was it managed that this was one of the comparatively few banks that did not suspend in 1837, but redeemed their notes in specie. Its charter expired by limitation in 1844, and the same year another bank bearing the same name was chartered. Its charter was surrendered in 1864 and its business continued by the Connecticut River National Bank, whose charter expired in 1884, but was immediately renewed for twenty years, this bank now being in successful operation, and its work being supplemented by that of the Connecticut River Savings Bank, incorporated in 1831.

The excellent facilities afforded by these institutions, the town's advantages of location, the enterprise of its merchants and manufacturers, and the prestige gained by long and honorable service, all combine to advance local interests, and fully explain Charlestown's prominence as a trade and industrial centre.

# Representative Business Men of Charlestown.

C. L. CORBIN & CO., dealers in General Merchandise, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Groceries, etc., Charlestown, N. H.—Although it is doubtless true that “smart” methods of doing business may be successful for a time, even if they are employed at the expense of reliability, still it is undeniable that permanent success is to be gained but in one way—the “old-fashioned” method of giving full value of money received. The fact is well worthy of consideration by young men who contemplate going into business for themselves, and if they want a prominent example practically demonstrating its truth, they can find one in the establishment conducted under the firm name of C. L. Corbin & Co., for it would not be possible to name an enterprise occupying a higher position in the esteem of the residents of Charlestown and vicinity, and the significance of this becomes apparent when it is known that the undertaking in question has been carried on by its present proprietors since 1878, and during the twelve years since elapsed they have had continued prosperity and success. The premises made use of comprise two floors, each 30×60 feet, and one 20×30 feet in size. A heavy stock of general merchandise is constantly on hand, comprising teas, coffees, spices and groceries, also dry goods, etc. The individual members of the firm are Mr. C. L. Corbin and Mrs. Helen E. Corbin, both of whom are natives of Vermont, and their long experience enables them to quote the lowest market rates in every department of their business, and the surety customers have of getting just what they pay for has much to do with the character and extent of the trade enjoyed. Mr. Corbin served in the army during the Rebellion, and both he and Mrs. Corbin are universally known and respected in both business and social circles of Charlestown. In addition to the partial care of the business assumed by Mrs. Corbin she has accomplished much in a literary way, being a well-known contributor to leading State and city newspapers. She has also advanced the interests of her town and its people by her success in presenting the claims of the old veterans before the pension department at Washington.

C. A. FINLAY, manufacturer of Tinware and dealer in Stoves, etc., Charlestown, N. H.—An inferior stove is dear at any price, in fact a poor man cannot afford to accept one as a gift, for it will soon consume enough extra fuel to pay for a first class article, while it will neither heat a room comfortably nor cook a meal decently. Some of our readers may think these statements exaggerated, but if they do, it is because they have never happened to be unfortunate enough to have to put up with a poorly made stove. Now-a-days there is no need of paying fancy prices for the best articles in this line, for some dealers, as for instance Mr. C. A. Finlay, can furnish cooking or heating stoves good enough for anybody, at very moderate figures. The gentleman mentioned above was born in Aekworth, N. H., and has been identified with his present business in Charlestown since 1890. The premises occupied are conveniently located and cover an area of some 720 square feet. A sufficient force of assistants are employed, and every detail of the business is most ably and intelligently handled. Mr. Finlay by no means confines himself to dealing in stoves, but also handles kitchen furnishing goods, etc., and is prepared to manufacture all kinds of tin ware. Every caller at this well-known establishment may depend upon receiving immediate attention, and being supplied with first class goods at moderate prices, that will prove just as represented.

EAGLE HOTEL, C. S. Symonds, Proprietor, Charlestown, N. H.—Foreigners visiting this country find much to criticise as well as much to admire in our methods of doing business, but the great majority of them frankly and freely admit that, taken as a whole, American hotels are the best in the world. Indeed, the fact that many of the more prominent characteristics of our first-class hotels have been copied in the management of similar establishments in England and other foreign countries, is of itself proof positive that their advantages are appreciated, for “imitation is the sincerest flattery,” and imitation has been indulged in very extensively. In a country where the general standing is so high it is of course difficult to conduct a hotel in such a manner as to gain for it especial approbation, but although difficult it is by no means impossible, as may be plainly seen by the celebrity attained by the Eagle Hotel since it has been under the able management of its present proprietor, Mr. C. S. Symonds. This hotel is first class every respect and the citizens of Charlestown are to be congratulated on having a representative hostelry which will compare favorably as regards equipment and management with any hotel in the State. The house is fitted up throughout with every convenience, due consideration for the comfort and welfare of guests is shown in every detail of the management, and those who cannot feel satisfied and “at home,” in the Eagle Hotel may well despair of ever being comfortable while traveling. A sufficient force of assistants is at hand to keep everything about the premises in first-class condition and to assure immediate and polite service to guests at the table and elsewhere. The proprietor pays special attention to the *cuisine*, and the bill of fare always includes a large proportion of the delicacies of the season and being so varied that all varieties of taste can be perfectly suited. Mr. Symonds is also manager of Harris Folding Ladder Co., Charlestown, N. H. Roof ladders a specialty. Agents wanted everywhere.

MISS ELLEN L. FLETCHER, Watchmaker and Jeweler, also dealer in full line Watches, Jewelry, Toys, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Books, Charlestown, N. H.—A very great deal of time and money, these all-important things to most people, to say nothing of much annoyance, may be saved by knowing where to take watches and clocks when they are out of order. In how many houses do we see timepieces in every room, and no two of them indicating the same time. This is one of the minor troubles of which life is made up, that is not only oftentimes a real annoyance, but the cause of serious results. What is more provoking than to lose a train by a minute or two, because your watch is slow! Of course it is only the favored few who can afford to buy chronometers, but even a moderate priced watch may be made to do faithful duty for many years if treated with care and taken from time to time to an establishment whose proprietor is skillful in the art of cleaning and repairing these delicate pieces of mechanism. Miss Ellen L. Fletcher is a native of Charlestown. She founded her present establishment in 1872, and is a watchmaker and jeweler of no small repute in this vicinity, having served a three years' apprenticeship before locating here. She also deals in watches, jewelry, toys, stationery and fancy goods, books, of which she carries a full line. She occupies premises measuring some 1200 square feet, and employs reliable and well trained assistants, who invariably treat all customers with every courtesy. The prices are as moderate as is compatible with good work.





**GEORGE S. BOND**, manufacturer of Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Zither, and other Cases for Musical Instruments, Charlestown, N. H.—Americans have the reputation of being a musical people as a whole, and it is generally understood that there is a very extensive demand in this country for musical instruments, but in spite of these facts one visiting the factory of Mr. George S. Bond for the first time is almost certain to be astonished at the magnitude of the business for it seems as though Mr. Bond could not possibly find a market for all the musical instrument cases he turns out. The fact that he has carried on the enterprise successfully for ten years of course affords convincing proof that he does dispose of his large product, an inquiry in trade circles will result in finding out that Mr. Bond's cases are well and favorably known and are accepted as the standard by the leading dealers. He is a native of this town, and is a trustee of the local savings bank and is thoroughly identified with the development of this section. The premises utilized comprise a two story mill, measuring 50×60 feet, and a dry-house 20×30 feet in size, the mechanical facilities being of the most improved type and including a forty-two-horse engine and a fifty horse boiler. The premises are lighted by electricity, and in short the equipment is modern and first class throughout. Carefully seasoned stock is used and a full line of violin, guitar, banjo, cornet, zither, and other cases for musical instruments are produced, employment being given to thirty assistants and all orders being filled at short notice and at prices as low as the lowest, quality considered.

**WM. E. BUTTERFIELD**, dealer in Flour, Grain, Feed, etc., Charlestown, N. H.—Charlestown is conceded to offer advantages as a purchasing center unsurpassed by those of any other town in this vicinity, and these advantages are confined to no narrow field, but embrace all the commodities in general use. Prominent among these must be mentioned flour, grain, feed, etc., and those who have placed orders with Mr. Wm. E. Butterfield need not be told that this gentleman is well prepared to maintain Charlestown's reputation for furnishing reliable goods at bottom rates, and executing both wholesale and retail commissions with equal celerity and care. Mr. Butterfield is a native of Rockingham, Vt., and succeeded Mr. Richard Robertson in 1882. The premises occupied cover an area of some 2250 square feet, and contain an immense stock, so it is not surprising that Mr. Butterfield should be able to fill the largest orders at very short notice. All kinds of feed, grain, etc., are extensively dealt in, as well as the best grades of flour, goods of standard quality being supplied at positively the lowest market rates, while prompt and courteous attention is assured to all.

**J. A. HUNT**, Custom Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Blacking, Shoe Dressing, Shoe Lacings, etc., etc., Charlestown, N. H.—The most successful buyer is one who discriminates the most successfully between "goods cheap" and "cheap goods," and it is just such a buyer who will find the most to admire in the assortment of boots and shoes offered by Mr. J. A. Hunt, for this gentleman carries on business on the "quick sales and small profits" system, and both his goods and his prices combine to form a powerful argument in favor of patronizing his establishment. The residents of Charlestown and vicinity are too intelligent not to perceive the force of an argument of this kind, and the natural result is that his store is a popular resort, and is gaining in favor daily. This establishment was originally started by David S. Hamlin, who was succeeded in 1876 by Mr. J. A. Hunt. In 1881 the name was changed to Hunt & Trull, Mr. Trull assuming entire control a few months later, and since 1883 the business has been conducted by its present popular proprietor. Mr. Hunt is a native of Charlestown. He is a custom manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of boots, shoes and rubbers, blacking, shoe dressing, shoe lacings, etc., etc., and, as may be guessed from the inducements he offers, is thoroughly conversant with his business in every detail. He gives personal attention to customers, and employs sufficient assistance to enable him to fill all orders without delay, custom work of all kinds being done to order in a most satisfactory manner. The premises made use of cover an area of 2000 square feet, and contain one of the largest and most complete lines of boots and shoes in town. All feet can be fitted, all tastes can be suited, and as for the prices, why, call and see for yourself.

## ELM HOUSE,

**H. S. KENDALL**, Proprietor,  
Charlestown, N. H.

The Elm House at Charlestown, is a thoroughly homelike hotel, and one that occupies a high place in the estimation of those who have profited by its accommodations, for under its present management the interests of guests are carefully regarded, and the general policy is liberal as well as enterprising. The house has a healthful location and is easily accessible. There are thirty sleeping rooms on the premises, and the building is so arranged as to assure an abundance of light and air to every occupant. It is comfortably furnished throughout, and the accommodations now offered cannot fail to be satisfactory to the most critical. The advantages of Charlestown are becoming more widely appreciated every year, and certainly it would be difficult to name another place offering better inducements to the seeker after health, pleasant society, pure air and beautiful scenery. The town has excellent railroad communication, and the mail service is frequent and reliable. The Elm House was originally opened by Mr. G. W. Race, who was succeeded by Mr. Wm. Crowley, and he by the present proprietor in 1890. Mr. H. S. Kendall is a native of Springfield, Vt. He employs a sufficient force of assistants, and spares no pains to assure prompt and polite service to his guests. The table is supplied with the best the market affords, the cooking is first-class, and the bill of fare is varied enough to suit all tastes. The charges are moderate, and the establishment will be found to be first class in every respect.

GEO. H. STOUGHTON, Harness Maker, and dealer in Horse Clothing, Whips, Brushes, etc., Charlestown, N. H.—An establishment which has been established for many years is certainly worthy of more than passing mention, and on this account the enterprise now conducted by Mr. Geo. H. Stoughton would be deserving of prominent notice even had it no other claim to attention, which, by the way, it certainly has. Of course it has greatly developed since operations were begun by Mr. Charles Sparrow, and indeed, very considerable progress has been made since Mr. Stoughton assumed sole control in 1891. He is a native of South Royalton, Vt., but has been a resident of Charlestown for years, and is widely and favorably known in Charlestown and vicinity, his straightforward and enterprising business methods having won for him

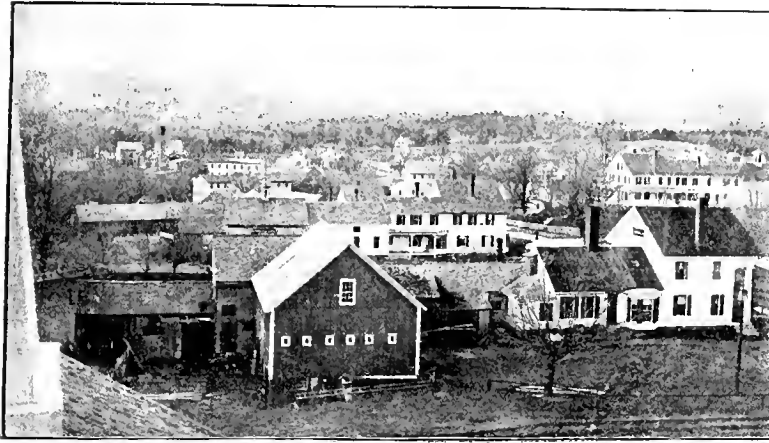
many friends. The premises utilized have an area of 400 square feet, and contain a heavy and exceptionally varied stock, Mr. Stoughton being a manufacturer of harness, and dealer in horse clothing, also a carriage and sofa upholsterer. The harness made at this popular establishment has an enviable reputation for neatness, strength and durability, and is unquestionably the cheapest to use in the long run. A fine assortment of horse clothing, whips and brushes are constantly on hand, and supplied at positively bottom prices. The upholstery work is executed in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and every caller may confidently rely upon receiving prompt and polite attention, and having things represented precisely as they really are. Mr. Stoughton also carries a large stock of fine harnesses and fine blankets, which he quotes at lowest market rates.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SWANZEY.

The first settlement of Swanzev, like that of many other New Hampshire towns, was due to the energetic and liberal policy pursued by the Massachusetts authorities in holding out all reasonable encouragements to colonists on lands within their jurisdiction, not only by granting tracts of territory under favorable conditions but also by affording settlers as efficient military protection as the resources of the State would allow. A very considerable proportion of the territory now within New Hampshire limits was claimed by Massachusetts, and there is every reason to believe that the claim was made in good faith; at all events the early settlers had no doubt of its justice, and the royal decision in favor of New Hampshire was a great surprise and shock to them, not only because it left them without legal title to their lands but also because they had become accustomed to relying upon Massachusetts for protection and had found her prompt and generous in supplying it. The first official action in the direction of settling the lands in and about the present town of Swanzev was taken in 1732, when Governor Belcher reminded the Massachusetts Legislature of the advisability of disposing of the territory. A vote was passed to open seven towns, two of which were to be located on the Ashuelot River, above Northfield. This vote was concurred in by the Governor and Council, July 1, 1733, and the following October a committee was appointed to lay out the river townships without delay. They rendered a report in February, 1734, concerning "a plot of two townships, each of the contents of six miles square, situated on each side of the Ashuelot River, above the tract of land lately granted to Colonel Josiah Willard and others" (now Winchester). These townships were called Upper and Lower Ashuelot, the former name being given to what is now Keene and the latter to Swanzev. In May, 1734, a committee were sent by Massachusetts to lay out sixty-three house lots; sixty for actual settlers, one for the first minister, one for the support of the ministry, and one for schools. The remaining land was subsequently divided into sections, each containing sixty-three lots, and one lot in every section belonged to the owner of a house lot. The first meeting of the proprietors was held at Concord, Mass., June 27, 1734, and was adjourned until September 18, when the proprietors met at Lower Ashuelot and distributed the lands in the townships by the drawing of lots. But few of the owners became actual settlers, the great majority of them engaging in the enterprise from speculative motives or from a public-spirited desire to encourage the settlement of the country, and it was some years before permanent settlers put in an appearance, the first recorded arrivals being in 1737. From that date settlement proceeded slowly until 1747, when there were about thirty-five settlers (exclusive of their families) in town, only five of whom were original grantees. A few years after the work of settlement was begun, fear of Indian attacks began to oppress the colonists, and they completed a rude fort begun in 1738 and voted to build two more as soon as practicable. The danger became more and more imminent and finally, in April, 1746, a band of one hundred or more Indians attacked the fort at Upper Ashuelot, but without success. The firing was heard at Lower Ashuelot,

and word was immediately sent to Winchester and from there to one post after the other until Northampton was reached, when Colonel Pomeroy, the commanding officer, assembled all his available force, seized all the horses in the place and set out for the field of battle, gathering reinforcements as he went along. Hardly forty-eight hours had passed since the express left Lower Ashuelot before he

reached Upper Ashuelot with some five hundred men, the distance from there to Northampton and back being fully ninety miles. No further serious trouble occurred but the settlers were daily expecting an irresistible attack, and in the spring of 1747 it was deemed expedient to abandon both Upper and Lower Ashuelot. When the settlers began to return to these towns, in 1750, it was found that every building but one in Lower Ashuelot had been destroyed; meantime the town had been placed within New Hampshire jurisdiction, and was incorporated by that government as Swanzev July 2, 1753; all



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF WEST SWANZEY.

rights acquired from Massachusetts by the proprietors being confirmed.

The census of 1767 gave Swanzev 320 inhabitants. In 1773 the number had increased to 536; in 1775 to 647; in 1783 to 957, and in 1800 to 1271; the population continuing to increase until 1850, when it amounted to 2106. During all this time the natural advantages of the township were being rapidly improved, lumbering was largely carried on; more and more land was brought under cultivation every year; the many valuable water powers were turned to good account by the building of mills of various kinds, and in spite of frequent and extensive losses by fire, and the heavy drain upon the town's resources incidental to the Revolution and the war of 1812—in both of which wars Swanzev took an honorable part and furnished her full quota of men and money—the wealth and influence of the community steadily increased and a high rank among other towns in the county was gained and held. Owing to the faultiness of the original surveys and to the setting apart of the land taken to form the town of Troy, of a tract annexed to Keene, and of another annexed to Marlborough, the original area of the township has been considerably reduced and its outline has been made so irregular and jagged that it looks on the map as if it had been cut out by a child with a remarkably dull pair of scissors.



HOUSE OF DENMAN THOMPSON, WEST SWANZEY.

Swanzey is located in the southern central part of Cheshire County, and is bounded on the north by Keene; on the east by Marlborough and Troy; on the south by Richmond and Winchester, and on the west by Winchester and Chesterfield. The Ashuelot Railroad meanders through the township from north to southwest, following the course of the Ashuelot River; and the Cheshire Railroad cuts across the northeast corner of the town and forms a junction at Keene with the Ashuelot and



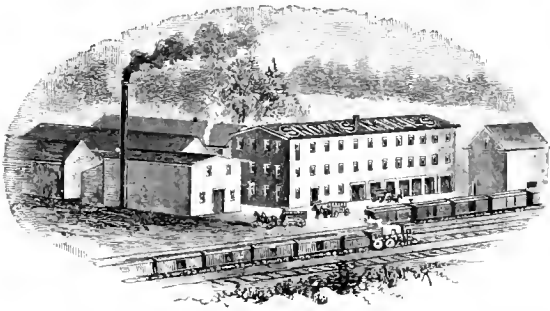
THE BAPTIST AND UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES.

Manchester and Keene Railroads. Swanzey owes much of its past and present prosperity to its water powers; they being numerous, valuable and widely distributed. There is a ten-foot fall in the Ashuelot River, at Westport, and a twelve-foot fall at West Swanzey; these two powers being all that the river furnishes in this town. A canal from its East Branch in Keene affords a water power at Factory Village; and the water in flowing a mile from that point to join the Ashuelot furnishes a fine privilege at Spragueville. The South Branch affords seven very fair privileges, and there are several brooks in town which furnish considerable power. Swanzey Pond is the only natural pond and has a good water privilege at its outlet.

The wide distribution of these powers prevents the concentration of the population and business interests of the town at any one point and so, of course, adds to the expense of maintaining the public service, but it is by no means without its compensations, for the farming population are much better accommodated as regards the obtaining of supplies and the sale of products than would otherwise be the case, and the farming in Swanzey does not involve the almost total lack of opportunities for social communion which is common to all remote farming sections throughout New England and is responsible in a great measure for the "abandoned farms" we hear so much about nowadays. The manufacture of wooden ware and boxes is by far the most important local industry, and some idea of its magnitude may be gained from the fact that the machinery in town is capable of working up more than 8,000 cords of timber per annum. The greater part of the stock used is cut here at Swanzey, it consisting almost entirely of second-growth pine, and as this grows very fast, and large tracts are devoted exclusively to its raising, the supply equals the demand, extensive as it is, and hence there is no fear of the industry being removed for lack of "raw material." Most of the wooden ware and box factories are run by water power, but steam is also quite largely used and the tendency is to make its use more general. Woollen manufacturing is quite largely carried on, and sash, doors and blinds are also produced; together with pail stock, box stock, etc., which are shipped to many distant points before being made up, so as to save transportation charges. Pail making by machinery was begun in Swanzey about 1830, this town being one of the pioneers in this important branch of industry. Although

more prominent as a manufacturing than as a farming town, Swanzev contains some excellent farms, and many residents give exclusive attention to agriculture. The surface of the township is very uneven, there being many hills, the five most prominent of which are called "mountains," but there are also plains, having a total area of hundreds of acres and a large amount of intervalc and meadow land. The soil of the plains is rather light, but profitable crops of rye, corn, oats and buckwheat have been raised on them, and as much of the soil in the intervalcs and upon the uplands is excellent, the aggregate value of the farm product reaches a high figure, and agriculture deserves a good share of the credit for Swanzev's present wealth and prosperity.

## Representative Business Men of West Swanzev.



S. W. SNOW & CO., Manuf. of Locked-Corner Wooden Packing Boxes, West Swanzev, N. H.—If we were to print a list of the uses to which locked corner wooden packing boxes have been put it would exhaust all our available space and more besides, for these boxes are of such varied utility that they are equally adapted for the use of watch manufacturers and confectioners, blacking makers and chalk manufacturers, spice manufacturers, extract manufacturers, and toy manufacturers, etc., etc. They are strong, light, and neat in appearance, low in cost and popular among dealers and consumers alike, so it is not to be wondered at that the demand for them has reached immense proportions. The firm of S. W. Snow & Co., are very extensively engaged in their manufacture and have been for a full score of years, they having succeeded Messrs. Snow & Munsell in 1870. That firm began operations in 1869 and were preceded by Messrs. Snow & Thompson, who succeeded Messrs. Morse & Co., in 1868. The present proprietors are Messrs. S. W. and E. H. Snow, who are natives of Swanzev. Mr. E. H. Snow has served as representative, and both members of the firm are widely and favorably known throughout this section. The premises utilized comprise three floors of the dimensions of 38x86 feet, besides storehouses and other buildings, and are occupied in conjunction with Messrs. F. L. Snow & Co., who manufacture pails and deal in them and in the boxes made by Messrs. S. W. Snow & Co. The latter concern give exclusive attention to the manufacture of locked-corner wooden packing boxes, with slide, nail, or hinge cover, and make a specialty of printed boxes, having every improved facility for their production, the plant of machinery being of the most improved type and being driven by steam power.

Employment is given to twenty assistants and orders can be filled at very short notice and at as low prices as are named by any manufacturers of equally desirable goods. The business is carefully supervised and no trouble is spared to maintain the high standard so long associated with this representative enterprise.

WEST SWANZEY MANUFACTURING CO.  
Manufacturers of Flannels for Shirts, West Swanzev, N. H.—The enterprise carried on by the West Swanzev Manufacturing Company is of decided benefit not only to this town and vicinity but also to the general public, for the company give exclusive attention to the manufacture of flannels for shirts and produce goods that are healthful, durable, comfortable, and comparatively low in cost. It is no easy matter to manufacture flannels from selected material, to use dyes of dependable quality, to ensure that every process incidental to production is skillfully carried out, and then to market the finished product at prices within the means of the people, but this is just what is done by the West Swanzev Manufacturing Company, and as a natural consequence the demand for their goods is large and is constantly increasing. The premises made use of comprise a four-story brick building and a three-story brick building, and are fitted up with five sets of machinery. Red, blue and brown flannels of various weights are made and no pains are spared to ensure absolute uniformity in the quality of the several styles, the consequence being that the productions of the "Stratton Mills," as the establishment is called, are valued highly by both dealers and consumers, as they prove just as represented and give excellent satisfaction wherever introduced. Employment is given to from fifty to sixty operatives, and the facilities available are such as to enable the most extensive orders to be filled at short notice. Mr. Obadiah Sprague is the treasurer and agent of the company and to him should be given most of the credit for the gratifying condition of affairs which we have noted, for Mr. Sprague has worked hard and faithfully to bring about satisfactory results and is constantly striving to add to the efficiency of the service by reducing the cost of production, improving the quality of the product, or still further ensuring the prompt and accurate delivery of orders. He maintains the mechanical plant in the best possible condition, and has so thoroughly systemized the business that all confusion is avoided and every department is positively assured competent, close, and responsible supervision.

**O. C. NASH, Carriage Making and Repairing, West Swanzey, N. H.**—The introduction of machinery has worked many radical changes during the past thirty or forty years, and its effects are not altogether good, for one of them has been to greatly reduce the number of really skilled mechanics. Manufacturing has been divided up into specialties and a man may now work in a machine shop for years and then know only how to run some special machine or other, being actually no more of a mechanic in the full sense of the word, when he has had long experience than he was in the beginning. The blacksmith's trade has been affected considerably by this condition of affairs but not so much as other trades, and experience, ingenuity and skill are still required to command success in this branch of industry. No one in this section of the State has a higher reputation as a carriage maker and blacksmith than Mr. O. C. Nash, and the quality of the work turned out at his shop affords convincing proof that this reputation is thoroughly well deserved. Mr. Nash is a native of Gilsun, N. H., and has a large circle of friends throughout this section. The premises used are 18×32 feet in size; repairing is also done, and orders are assured prompt and careful attention, first class work being done at uniformly moderate rates.

**F. O. DODGE, Blacksmithing, Horseshoeing and Jobbing, West Swanzey, N. H.**—There are penalties as well as pleasures connected with the ownership of a carriage, and one of them is that even the best-made vehicles have a way of breaking down at times or of becoming so injured by accident or long continued use as to render repairing necessary. The old proverb tells us that "a stitch in time saves nine," and the principle holds good in the case of carriages also, for \$5 expended on repairs to-day may be the means of saving several times that sum a few weeks from now, therefore see that your vehicle is kept in good condition and when it needs "tinkering up" a little, don't put it off but go at once to a thoroughly competent blacksmith—as for instance, Mr. F. O. Dodge, doing business in this town; he is a native of Chester, Vt., but is well known here, having carried on his present enterprise since 1888, though the business was established by A. H. Freeman in 1878. Every facility is at hand for the doing of first class work and which can be filled at very short notice, the business includes blacksmithing of all kinds, horseshoeing and jobbing. Mr. Dodge pays particular attention to all work entrusted to his care, his charges are uniformly moderate, and indeed, will compare favorably with any quoted on work of equal excellence.

**H. B. EVANS, Livery and Sale Stable, West Swanzey, N. H.**—The popularity of West Swanzey as a summer resort is, of course, chiefly due to its advantages of location, but it has been greatly aided by the enterprise shown in catering to the wants of visitors, one of the most important features of a successful vacation resort is a first-class livery service, and those contemplating a visit to West Swanzey would do well to bear in mind the establishment of which Mr. H. B. Evans is proprietor, for this is a well equipped and excellently managed livery and sale stable and all orders placed here are assured prompt, careful and satisfactory attention at all times, Mr. Evans is a

native of Brookline, Vt. The stable contains a large number of stalls, and horses boarded here are assured comfortable quarters, plenty of suitable food and kind treatment, a number of stylish and speedy teams are available for livery purposes, and experienced drivers will be furnished if desired, and reasonable charges are made in every instance, Mr. Evans has also some desirable horses, carriages and harnesses on hand for sale and is prepared to give excellent value to every customer.

**EVANS HOUSE, N. H. Evans, Proprietor, West Swanzey, N. H.**—If such hotels as the Evans House were more common throughout the country the discomforts of travelling would be very materially diminished, for the proprietor of this popular house pays special attention to transient guests and is untiring in his efforts to make them comfortable and advance their interests in all practical ways. The Evans House has been open a number of years, having been founded by Mr. H. Evans in 1865, while the present proprietor assumed control in 1884, who is a native of Swanzey, N. H., and is one of the people who really "knows how to keep a hotel." He works hard to make the service rendered as efficient as possible, and the Evans House is steadily gaining in popularity and patronage under his skillful management. There are accommodations for thirty to fifty people, and the hotel is comfortably furnished and thoroughly kept in every part. An abundance of substantial and seasonable food is provided and sufficient variety is offered to enable all tastes to be suited. The terms of the hotel are moderate and fair, and take it all in all, the Evans House is a thoroughly satisfactory house to put up at. There is a good stable connected with the house where teams for pleasure or business purposes may be secured at uniformly moderate rates.

**JAMES MARSH, Pail Manufacturer, Lumber Dealer and General Store, Keene or Westport, N. H.**—Although iron and other metals have largely superseded wood since the days when our forefathers made about everything from a plow to mill machinery out of the latter material, still there is an immense number of articles that always will be made wholly or in part of wood, and an idea of what some of them are may be gained by a visit to the factory carried on by Mr. James Marsh, for he is very extensively engaged in the manufacture of wooden ware, utilizing a well equipped factory run by water power and employing some fifty assistants. Among his productions may be mentioned water and various other kinds of pails, of which he turns out every month 28,000 to 30,000. Mr. Marsh is a native of Keene, N. H., and has carried on his present enterprise in this town since 1866, having established it at Winchendon, Mass., in 1856. His factory is situated at Westport in town of Swanzey, is three stories high, 50×72 feet, also dry houses, four in number, besides he carries on a lumber and general store, giving his close personal attention to the supervision of affairs, and by using selected material, employing reliable workmen and using accurate machinery he has won an enviable reputation for his products. He can fill the largest orders at short notice and at prices in strict accordance with the lowest market rates.

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